MILLARD'S REVIEW

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Contents

Editorial paragraphs 125
Special Articles
No Prospect of Internal Peace for China ..... Hollington K. Tong 129
An Appeal to American Returned Students ... Ida Kahn 131
The Japanese Situation in North China and Korea ..... H. P. Shastri 134
Summary Execution of Ex-Governor by General Hsu.... 136
America's Educational Ideals.....Dr. Paul S. Reinsch 138
Notes from Peking 139
Who's Who in China 142
News Summary of the Week..... 142
Men and Events 143
Women's Work 148
Far Eastern Press Opinion..... ... 150
Finance and Commerce
Stabilizing Silver 155
New Books and Publications
An Interesting Book on Japan..... H. P. Shastri 159
In the United States Court for China 162

IT now seems that despite all the arrangements that have been made (including the chartering and outfitting of ships) to deport the Germans in China to Australia, this event will be postponed far into the future, if indeed such a measure will ever be carried out. Three ships were to have arrived in Shanghai during the week and to have sailed last Thursday for Australia, each with about 1,000 enemy subjects on board; the chartering arrangements were that the Chinese Government was to pay demurrage at the rate of $1,000 a day for each ship. The ships which had been selected for this deportation job have, however, in the meantime been deflected to Vladivostock, as for the present, at least, there will be no use here for their services. There were a number of influences at work to bring about the cancellation of the deportation order. For one thing the arrangement for the exchange of prisoners between France and Germany (entered into several weeks ago) interfered with arrangements previously made between the British and Chinese authorities, particularly when it so happened that the British Government decided to follow in the footsteps of France for the consummation of an agreement to exchange prisoners. Then, also, the question of the deportation of Germans from China was brought up in the Reichstag about a week ago, and the feeling in Germany was that severe reprisals would be taken if the project to deport to Australia were carried out. The one point where the Germans could bring the most pressure to bear was, of course, in Belgium, and the Belgian authorities, therefore, are stated to have strongly opposed the order to deport the Germans. It was only natural, with all these cross-currents of opinion in European diplomatic circles, that the Chinese authorities themselves should feel somewhat chary about enforcing the deportation agreement. Among the Chinese officials, the Shanghai Defence Commissioner and the Governor of Chihli are reported as having been the two strongest opponents to deportation, and several days ago some of the leading Chinese officials in this district wired to Peking opposing the deportation scheme, among their arguments being the stock one that by acquiescing in such a move China would be losing her national status and sovereign rights; there was also an intimation that events in Europe might so develop during the next few months that China might eventually be blamed for having acted in a precipitate manner.

THE *North China Daily News* (Shanghai), in commenting on the decision not to deport the Germans, says: "It would be idle to deny that the eleventh-hour cancellation of the arrangements made to deport German residents

from China is a severe disappointment. Although no official statement could be made earlier, it is now permissible to say that practically all details of the deportation had been completed when instructions came from Home that the matter was to go no further. No blame in this matter attaches to the Chinese Government which has throughout shown a thorough appreciation of the need of getting rid of the Germans, and has given all necessary assistance. The explanation was, in fact, quite clearly shown in the telegram from Amsterdam published yesterday, to the effect that Herr Kriege, speaking on behalf of the Foreign Office, had said in the Reichstag that the German Government had threatened the severest reprisals if the deportation of Germans from China was carried out. One must regret that the Allies could not see their way to replying in the manner adopted by the United States Government when Germany threatened reprisals if one of her favorite spies was not given back to her. "It would be wise," the State Department curtly pointed out, "for the German Government to consider that, if it acts on that principle, it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great number of German subjects in this country." Moreover, it will at once occur to most people that Germany can hardly do much worse after threatening reprisals than she has always done without them. It can only be supposed that in view of the large numbers of their civilian fellow-countrymen in German hands, the Governments of France, Belgium and Great Britain could not take the responsibility of exposing these unhappy people to more brutality than they must inevitably endure." The REVIEW is thoroughly in accord with all the above, and also wholeheartedly supports the British organ in enunciating the view that the Chinese Government, now that the Germans are not to be deported, should see to it that they are interned forthwith. Not only are Germans constantly disappearing from the country, probably returning to Germany *via* Russia, but many that are here are engaged in intrigue work. It will not be out of place at this time also to call attention to the rather peculiar attitude of the Japanese press, and presumably also of the Government, on this matter of the deportation of Germans from China. As is well-known, one of the principal objects of deporting the Germans is to break up their business connections, and as things stand at present and as they will probably remain for some time to come, it is the Japanese who would benefit most from such a consummation. Despite this fact, however, the Japanese have remained entirely apathetic in this matter; in fact, the subject was barely referred to in the Japanese newspapers.

THE retreat of Colonel Simeonoff in his campaign against the Bolsheviks in Siberia back to Manchouli (on the Chinese border) as a result of the fact that 3,000 Cossacks who had been sent to engage the Bolsheviks went over to the enemy *en bloc*, makes it pertinent to discuss the Siberian (Russian) situation generally. In doing so we have the benefit of an excellent pamphlet entitled "It is Time," by Mr. J. Brandt, recently published by the *Journal de Peking*. Mr. Brandt points out that any conception of the Russian *bourgeoisie* as enemies to democracy is absolutely erroneous, the fact being that during the 'sixties (the high water mark of the Russian liberal movement) this party rendered excellent service in the cause of freedom. Mr. Brandt says that if the masses of the Russian people (as they did) did join the Socialist movement during the Revolution it was simply because of the crude catchwords and promises of various advantages at the expense of other classes, which the Socialists promulgated; the so-called proletariat in Russia, in the real sense of the word, comprising chiefly the laboring classes, can hardly exceed ten million men, or roughly, six per cent of the total population, and the Russian Revolution therefore presents the astounding spectacle "that for the sake of the interests of an idea of proletarian rule everything is sacrificed—the interests of other classes, the well being of the country, its security, independence, honor and good name." It was easy enough, of course, to attract followers with the promise of handing over to people who had nothing, property belonging to others; but the time is rapidly coming now when there is nothing more to be taken away and nobody to be robbed, as the industrial classes and merchants are being ruined, their businesses having either been wound up or passed into the hands of the workmen, the *bourgeoisie* have been plundered and ruined, and the land owners have been deprived of their lands. Despite all this, the promised Paradise on earth of the Socialists is far from being realized; on the contrary, there is disorder and lawlessness everywhere, and naturally there is a scarcity of food bordering on famine.

WITH the ethical question of Bolshevism the world in general will probably have little quarrel. It is probably true in all countries, but particularly in Russia, that wealth, particularly land, has been accumulating in the hands of a few families who have in the great majority of cases no claim upon it except the fact that their fathers and forefathers had owned it before them. Such a situation would not be incompatible with well-being among the masses, but the fact remains that the masses in Russia have always been very badly off. The cry of

the Bolsheviks is simply that they "want more," like Oliver Twist, and no one can withhold sympathy with such a desire. But, like many another enterprise in the world, Bolshevism is being wrecked by a resort to methods which are rapidly alienating the sympathy of the great majority of people throughout the world, including those in Russia. The Bolshevist leaders might read with good profit the fable of the Sun and the Wind as to who could make the man take his coat off first. To deprive a family of its unearned income, and even of a great deal of what it has earned, it is not necessary, as the Bolsheviks have done, to resort to acts of violence. In England first, and rapidly also in America, the aims which the Bolsheviks have in mind are being gradually accomplished by ordinary legislation. Death duties, graduated war and income taxes and some of the first phases of single tax legislation are doing wonders in the way of equalizing the burdens of civilization. It is not to be lost sight of that some of the leading lights in the Bolshevist movement are Jews and we do not think that we are far wrong in saying that sympathy for the Jewish people in their Zionist aspirations is being alienated through the excesses committed by some of their race in the former land of the Tsar. So far as practical moves against the Bolsheviks on the part of foreign countries is concerned, Mr. Brandt's argument is: "It is time," and present indications are that the Allied powers will send a joint expedition into Siberia in the near future.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur reached Japan on June 18, 1918. The Imperial train conveying the Royal guest reached Tokio Station at 11.30 o'clock in the morning, when the Prince was received personally by H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan. From the Station Prince Arthur drove to the Kasumigaseki Palace with Prince Higashi-Fushimi. The streets were lined with soldiers and a large crowd gathered to witness the British Prince. On the 19th the Prince drove in a State Procession to the Imperial Palace where, after an imposing ceremony, he read to the Emperor of Japan the personal message of King George, the Emperor remaining standing. This being done, the Prince presented the baton of a British Field-Marshal to H. I. M. the Emperor. The Emperor of Japan has perhaps for the first time received a Royal guest at the Railway Station in Japan. This fact, as well as the cordial Imperial welcome to Prince Arthur accorded by the Japanese state and public, goes to strengthen the idea that the ties of friendship between England and Japan are very strong, in spite of the anti-British writings that from time to time find appearance in the Japanese vernacular press. In Japan the Emperor is not only a temporal head but he is also universally revered as God of the Japanese and his going to receive the British Prince at the Railway Station is a demonstration of the extreme cordiality and friendship existing between the Imperial family of Japan and the Royal family of great Britain. In the Constitution of Japan the highest powers of the state are vested in the person of the Mikado and his words and actions are taken as Gospel-truth. It is therefore evident that the Mikado's welcome to the British Prince will unite the two nations more closely in defeating the common enemy of mankind, democracy and world-peace and convince that section of the fiery Japanese who have time and again expressed sentiments prejudicial to the interests of the Allies that the Alliance between the two Island Powers is founded on an adamantine rock far above the reach of the waves of shallow criticism. This important event must impress on the German people and press the uselessness of their speculations about an Alliance with Japan. On the other hand the "Commonwealth of Nations" constituting the British Empire will respect Japan more and more on account of this sincere and fitting demonstration of friendship to one of the nearest relations of the King of Great Britain and Emperor of India.

THERE are about 400 American children from six to twenty years of age living in Shanghai and in the territory immediately surrounding. They are the children of Americans living in this consular district who are engaged in business, educational and general missionary enterprises in this section of China. It is rather a reflection upon the American community and American interests in general that no adequate arrangements have been made for school facilities for these children. It is a still greater reflection, when considered in the light of the millions of dollars that have been expended by Americans in China and in the Philippine Islands in the education of Chinese and Philippino children. These facts are brought to our attention in connection with the graduation exercises of the Shanghai American School last week. In the Commencement address, Dr. A. J. Bowen, president of Nanking University, a school that is doing wonderful work in the practical education of Chinese, said: "It is time that our American business men of Shanghai and East China and the whole missionary and non-missionary body were enlisted in the direction and support of this school. . . I believe an invitation from the present school Board for our Consular and judicial officials in Shanghai to call together all Americans of this port and immediate vicinity to consider plans for adequate housing and

supporting and managing this school would meet immediate and enthusiastic response."

THE Shanghai American School was started in 1912 by a group of representatives of missionary organizations. The school is still financed in part by several missionary societies and in part by fees from students. At present 86½ per cent of its receipts come from the missionaries. The school is located on a narrow street or alleyway leading off of North Szechuen Road in a building formerly used as a residence. In an American city the building probably would be rated a second-rate tenement property. There are now about 170 children attending the school and the teaching and housing accommodations are inadequate, to express it mildly. On the way to the school the visitor can't help but be impressed with the thoroughly modern and handsome structure recently constructed and amply supported by the Japanese interests in Shanghai. Just a short distance further is the equally impressive school building erected through British interests for the children of their nationals. Scattered all over the settlement are schools for French children, German children and Chinese children. It is also unnecessary to mention the Tung Wen Japanese college where Japanese young men are given higher educations with special attention to economics and business courses aimed to fit them for business and professional life in China. Then there is St. John's University and the Shanghai Baptist College, McTyeire School for young women, and several other schools of high standards for Chinese that are supported by American interests.

IN view of the present magnitude and future possibilities of American interests in China's chief commercial port, the time has now arrived for an American school in Shanghai that will be adequate in teaching staff and building accommodations for the children of Americans in the Shanghai Consular district and in all China. The Missionary board controlling the Shanghai American School has invited the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce to each recommend a representative to serve on the School Board and assist in the formulation of plans for a greater American school. A representative has been sent to America to conduct a campaign for a fund of $300,000 for a building and partial endowment. In his address last week, Dr. Bowen said: "The American school is the foundation rock of our democracy. It aims to provide equal opportunities for all in the effort to acquire the better things of life. It is the fountain from which flows that stream of ideals that we call 'American' and which is making glad the whole earth. It is the melting pot that has helped to refine and has helped to weld into one mighty nation the various millions who have sought larger life and larger liberties under the American flag. It is the leveller of all caste and makes no distinction between the rich and the poor, the high and the low. It is the very center and heart of our civilization. This is a time of peculiar responsibility and peculiar privilege to Americans and above all Americans in the Orient, for while our Allies and our fellow countrymen in Europe are winning the immediate and the indispensable first victory for Truth and Justice and Honor, and indeed our very life as a free people, so in a very real and large sense the Anglo-Saxon in the Far East is also battling for the same things. As the American is to play a vital part in the final stages of that glorious victory over yonder, so he is playing and is to play a vital part in winning the victory for democracy and for free life in the East." To repeat, there are practically 400 American children of school age in this Consular district. About 170 of them are now enrolled in the Shanghai American School. Possibly fifty more are enrolled in the French Municipal School in the French Concession. The rest are scattered around in various schools in the three Eastern provinces. Many, especially in small cities in the interior, are either without school facilities or are attending mission schools for Chinese that are not adapted to their needs. To fittingly close this discussion, we again quote from Dr. Bowen's lecture: "By residence out here, we are not permitted to share many of the responsibilities of American citizenship, especially in the way of taxes, so we should all the more cheerfully submit to voluntary taxation for the support of a community enterprise like the public school."

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OF THE FAR EAST

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No Prospect of Internal Peace for China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

DURING the last week the newspapers, both Chinese and foreign, have been full of reports indicative of a strong movement afoot to stop China's civil strife, which is alleged to have been supported by influential men like Hsu Shih-cheng and Liang Shih-yi. But those who are acquainted with the inside working of the political machinery here in Peking will tell a different tale. Whilst Liang Shih-yi and his associates are using their influence in favor of peace, Hsu Shih-cheng persistently declines to talk about politics, to say nothing of working for the cessation of hostilities. Internal peace, much as it is needed, is still far away. For at least two months, there can be no prospect of it. Should the North and South ever come to a compromise during the period, and patch up differences, one of the two things, however, must first happen. Either a definite military success for the Central Government or the overthrow of General Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet. In these few words, a well-informed official sums up the present political situation in China.

Prime Minister Tuan, as I have remarked in one of my previous articles, is a man of determination and persistence. He does not change his mind once it is made. But he has his tactics, though he is a blunt and simple-minded military man. His policy, which he publicly announced on the occasion of his assumption of the premiership, was the military conquest of the South, but it has been known all along to his intimate friends that when his minimum war objects have been secured, he would commence negotiations for peace. These minimum war objects have not yet been published in the press before, but, on account of numerous peace rumors which are considered as premature in official circles, I may be permitted to disclose them: They are the complete expulsion of the Southern troops from Hunan, and two or three decisive victories in the province of Kwangtung. When these take place, General Tuan will commence negotiations for the suspension of the disastrous civil strife. As late as last Friday, he told a high military officer that this was his real policy.

The military officer to whom Prime Minister Tuan confided his secrets last week, is no other than General Lung Chi-kwang, aboriginal multi-millionaire, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, who is visiting Peking. He is now raising in Fengtien thirty battalions to relieve his own force bottled up at Neichow and the Hainan Island, whilst the Government is endeavoring to secure $1,000,000 and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, which he has asked for. At a Cabinet meeting last week, to which he was specially invited, he expressed his belief that it would not be difficult to suppress the "rebels" in the two provinces, which are nominally under his control, if he were supplied with sufficient silver bullets. He wanted to recruit troops to strengthen his soldiery, which had to be reorganized in consequence of its recent defeat. He declared that there was no single man in the South round whom "rebels" could now rally. He informed the Cabinet Ministers, much to their surprise, that Lu Yung-ting, one of the most promising Southern leaders, whose death was announced and denied in turn, had been dead for several months already. Lu's confidants are withholding this news from the public, fearing that his followers might struggle for power amongst themselves the minute it is released. Negotiations are proceeding with Tseng Chun-hsuan, former Viceroy of Liang Kwangs, who is staying at Shanghai, that he take Lu's place and controls his followers. The news of Lu's death will be kept back until after Tseng has assumed command of the Kwangsi troops. In view of this, it is an easy matter, stated General Lung, to drive the Southerners from Kwangtung. He thus gave much hope to the Cabinet Ministers for the military conquest of the South. Meanwhile General Lung is being dined and wined by Chinese officials as well as foreigners alike. He spends his leisure time in calling upon the different Legations. When the war fund and his recruits are ready, he will depart for Kwangtung, not to expel the Southern force from that province as he boasted, but to secure several decisive victories in a certain section therein, thereby paving the way for peace negotiations, which will be enough to satisfy the Government.

Assuming that the Central Government has obtained the minimum war objects, what will be its peace terms? According to Tuan himself, they will be: the Government control of the province of Hunan, of that part of Kwangtung where the loyal troops are victorious, of one-fourth of Szechwan which is still under Liu Jen-hou, and the recognition by the South of the new Parliament to be convened in August. In other words, Hunan must be placed under the complete control of the Government. As to the other provinces, the *status quo* be maintained, of course, with the exception of Kwangtung, where Lung Chi-kwang will have to secure some new territory for Peking. This means that the control of Yunnan and three fourths of Szechwan by General Tang Chi-yao will not be disputed, and in fact, cannot, as the loyal troops, according to the latest information, have been driven to Shensi. Lu Yung-ting's, or his successor's, influence in Kwangsi and Kweichow will still be allowed to be

predominant. For the pacification of the Southern leaders, Cabinet posts or governorships will be offered to them. But General Tuan will insist that the new Parliament be recognized. If the South cares to save its face, the revised Parliament law, upon which the new Parliament is to be convened, and which has been considered as illegal, may be nominally approved by its representatives at the peace conference. The question of the President will be left to the Parliament for decision. Such will be the peace terms of Prime Minister Tuan when the time for the suspension of fighting arrives.

Failure to secure these minimum war objects, however, will directly lead to the overthrow of General Tuan's Cabinet. But is it possible to secure them? Most people believe that it is impossible. Take the province of Kwangtung, for instance. Nan-hsiung, a large and important transit place for goods entering from Kiangsi, has been re-taken by the South. A few districts on the border of Fukien are in the possession of Fukien soldiers. Neichow and the Hainan Island are also under government influence, but the rest of Kwangtung is being controlled by the South. It is thus difficult to reconquer that province. Plans to send Fengtien recruits thither will fail. Even if they succeed, whether the soldiers accustomed to live in the cold climate will be able to fight in the semi-tropical zone is problematical. Three months to train them, and another month for their transportation, either by land or by water, to the fighting zone, will be required. Before the arrival of the inexperienced reenforcement, the whole of Kwangtung may have been conquered by the South. In that eventuality, General Tuan will have to resign from the office of Prime Minister immediately.

The position of the Government troops on the Hunan front is even worse. As a result of the illness of General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, Commander of the First Expeditionary Force, who has returned to Tientsin, and of the refusal of General Chang Huai-chih, Military Governor of Shangtung, Commander of the Second Expeditionary Force, to participate in the attack on the Southerners, the "red-hair troops" of the Prime Minister's loyal adherent, Hsu Shih-cheng, are obliged to fight in Hunan almost unaided. It was decided yesterday at a military conference to move to the fighting zone three "red-hair" mixed brigades to prevent advances by the Southern force. Fearing that they might not be sufficient to stop the offensive, Prime Minister Tuan is doing his best to convince individual delegates to the Tientsin Conference in session, which is considering the question of peace or war, of the necesssity to continue fighting and to secure their assistance. He hinted through his representatives who have approached these delegates that when all the Southern soldiers were expelled from Hunan, he was ready for peace.

Why these two military governors have taken the present indifferent attitude explains why General Tuan will ultimately fail to convince the military Governors of the soundness of his view. Almost three weeks ago, said my informant, General Tuan's rivals in Peking (I suppose he means President Feng's sympathizers) sent agents to the Commander of the Second Expeditionary Force at the front and told him in substance: "Your troops are repeatedly defeated, and their number consequently becomes smaller. What are you fighting for? Officials in Peking are trying to get as many of their own men into the new Parliament as possible, preparing for the contest of the Presidency, whilst you, away from your home, are fighting the South in order to make possible the holding of the election, without receiving any advantage therefrom. Are you aware of the fact that some ambitious man is scheming to secure the governship of Shantung? Return home, and quickly return."

The same agents went to the camp of the First Expeditionary Force and told its commander that they could not find a second man who would act as he had done. It was true that his troops were victorious in Hunan, but he never stopped to calculate the cost of these triumphs. Over half of his men were killed or wounded, while the Commander of the Second Expeditionary Force, on account of defeats, refused to send any of his forces to the fighting front and therefore did not use up his war fund. What was he fighting for? queried the agents from Peking. The result of their trips was the adoption of a watchful waiting policy by these two powerful commanders. General Tuan's followers, who have the above information, however did not mention that his associates are busy working for the election of Hsu Shih-cheng as President of the Republic in September next in order to get power into their own hands. What the agents of Prime Minister Tuan's rivals have done in the military camps is, in reality, a counter-stroke, with the intention of overthrowing his Cabinet and insuring the re-election of President Feng Kuo-chang.

If Tuan's rivals can prevail upon Wu Pei-fu, hero of Yochow and Changsha, who is now commanding General Tsao Kun's troops in Hunan, and to whom the governorship of Hunan will be offered, not to fight, he will resign as Prime Minister. The whole attention of both Tuan and his rivals are there centered on General Wu alone. If Wu is won over by Tuan, he will resume his attack on the South, and, with the assistance of Hsu Shih-cheng's troops, may be able to secure for the Government the whole of Hunan. If Wu is won over by Tuan's rivals, he will withdraw his troops from Hunan, and will most probably remain silent,

for he is too gentlemanly to stoop to the level of sycophants. Small generals may send telegrams advising the Government to stop fighting. Following this, the military governors in the Yangtze Valley will telegraph to Peking demanding peace. Then General Tuan will be forced to tender his resignation to the President, which will be rejected for the first two times, and eventually accepted. After Tuan's resignation, the Minister of the Interior will probably be appointed Acting Prime Minister and the Government will discuss peace terms with the South.

Either the complete conquest of Kwangtung by the Southern forces, or the refusal of the officers of Generals Tsao and Chang to continue fighting, will precipitate a Cabinet crisis, but for the next forty days none of them will occur for the simple reason that the Government is able to postpone them by financial means. By the conclusion, last week, of a most disgraceful agreement with the foreign Opium Combine, whereby the Combine is to receive the sum of $15,000,000 in 6 per cent national bonds maturing in ten years, and in return the Government is to receive 17,000 chests of opium at Tls. 6,200 per chest and to sell them to a syndicate, nominally an anti-opium society, at Tls. 8,200 per chest, Peking has obtained $10,000,000 gold. In addition to this, it may get another 10,000,000 yen as the third advance on the currency loan, which the representatives of the Group Bank, at a meeting last week, had practically approved. Of course, as on previous two occasions, the advance will be made by Japan. These two financial transactions, if both carried through, will supply the Government with funds sufficient to last two months, and during these two months there need be no fear of a Cabinet crisis, provided that the Government troops are not further expelled from Kwangtung and that no serious development takes place in Hunan.

Peking, June 15, 1918.

An Appeal to American Returned Students

BY IDA KAHN.

While China is passing through the throes of a great revolution and is suffering synchronously with the rest of the tortured world, it may be salutary for us returned students from America to search our own souls and find out wherein we have fallen short in serving our country in her hour of need. For surely she has reached the darkest hour in her history! Standing at the threshold of a dawning democracy, she is threatened with annihilation at the hands of autocracy as wielded by her veteran foe. And to make the picture more dark there is the sight of her utter supineness which sickens the heart and stifles the hope of her friends. Silently but surely she is slowly being shorn of all her possessions, for mines and monopolies, railways and provinces are daily being wrested from her, and she, apparently, acquiesces in all these despoliations complacently. Where are the protests of her loyal people? Are the Chinese immune to the cries of warning rising to a crescendo all around them? Do they fail to see the dire distress which is even now falling swiftly upon their own country? Soon they will be sans country, sans honor, sans God, and sans everything and then there shall be only weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It is but fitting that we, the most favored of her children, should question ourselves and ask whether we have helped her as much as we might have done and as much as we ought to have done. Did she not send us out with high hopes to the land of democracy expecting that we would come back and lead her safely along the lines of democracy? And here we have left her in the lurch threatened to be overwhelmed in the toils of autocracy. Not even one feeble protest has been raised by us even though telegrams have been received in shoals from the Chambers of Commerce all over the country. If we had been faithful to our trust, would not our voice have been heard throughout the land by now? Nay, if we had but done our duty, would there have been any danger of a Japanese invasion by now? All the leading ministers in the foreign courts are from our ranks, and yet at home we have not one statesman strong enough to prevent the signing of the Sino-Japanese negotiations. Even if these negotiations were harmless, which everyone knows they are not, the very fact that they are secret should be enough to condemn them, for this world war has proved the evil of secret treaties between rulers which are detrimental to the people.

Scattered all over the country and holding positions of trust everywhere, why have we not cultivated Anglo-Chinese or Sino-American feelings of goodwill and friendship? Feelings so strong and patriotic that our whole country would recognize them and would brand as traitors anyone who would uphold the rights of Japan in our land. For Japan has shown plainly her cloven foot and even a dotard can see that she has transgressed her rights in China. If negotiations had to be made, why were we not strong enough to have them made Sino-American instead of Sino-Japanese? Is not America the strongest creditor nation on earth, and is she not willing to loan us money at decent rates of interest for the real development of the country? If any mines had to be opened would she not have been willing to work them for us and not demand them for herself? If anyone had to manage our

railways, would she not have been the best one to do so since she has the finest system of railways in the world? Why have not we, the American returned students, been strong enough and patriotic enough to educate our people and mold public opinion so that they would know these facts? Are we not as capable as the Japanese returned students, and are we more corrupt than they that we should let them have the full swing in our country? They are so strong now that they not only impose the Japanese language upon the curriculum of a big city school like the Girls' Normal School here in Tientsin but they wish to inflict it upon the curricula of the schools in a small town like Kiukiang. While we are so weak that the English teachers have to be withdrawn in order to make room for the Japanese teachers. To such a pass have we fallen! Soon we shall not be allowed to use any language at all except the Japanese! Whose is the fault if not ours? We have been false to America and we have been false to our own country, for we have been content just to sit still and swallow any crumbs which the government has seen fit to fling at us. Better by far to have no bread and butter rather than to sit under such a government and acquiesce in such politics as the giving away of our rights. Even the instincts of self preservation should teach us something. Where are the fat government posts in Korea? Are they in the hands of the Koreans? When China becomes a Japanese dependency will the good offices be held by American returned students? If we have not patriotism enough to try to save our country for its own sake then pray let us do so for our own sakes. Let us not be so enervated by our luxuries as to lose all our intelligence and conscience. If these words are unpalatable please remember that they are written in due humility of spirit and with the best of intentions.

Let us have some plain heart searchings and see whether it will not do us some good. Listen to these facts. If this war keeps up for some time, as it seems likely, then the fact remains that the white race will be decimated to a dangerous ratio. With the manhood of America going into the scale as the rest of the Europeans then the last of the strong white race will be crippled, and the Caucasian race will be so wiped out that they will not be able to rise for a generation or two, and during that time the yellow race will make a desperate bid for the ascendency over the white people. As true loyal children of the Mongolian race we should be glad to see the yellow race rise and come into its own, but as true Christians we should be glad only if such domination meant the good of mankind. Attila, the Hun, overran the world and scourged it until the world breathed a sigh of relief when his hordes were swept away. Thus the yellow race if it is led by militaristic Japan will devastate the world and bring the Mongolian race to an untimely end, but if it is led by democratic China then there is some chance of its truly ruling the world in a peaceful fashion. But before the yellow race dominates the world there must be a fight to a finish between China and Japan. Either Japan will conquer us and with us as a lever gain the world ascendency, or we will shake her off and come into power. The probabilities are that at present we have not the strength to conquer Japan but at least we can put up a stout resistance and prevent her from absorbing us as a whole. We should cultivate Sino-American friendship and depend upon the United States for our development. Thus we shall be upholding the white race until we are strong and actually deserve to reach the top, for no nation can keep such superiority unless it has moral strength enough to do so. What a field this offers to us returned students of America! A field of service second to none in the world! To serve faithfully and loyally both China and America and by doing so conserve the peace of the world whereby millions of lives will be saved.

Let us then try to live according to the rules of Wm. J. Hutchins (as given in *The American Magazine*) who framed a prize winning code of morals for the use of the American children.

1. I will gladly listen to the advice of older and wiser people, but I will learn to think for myself, choose for myself, act for myself.
2. I will not be afraid of being laughed at.
3. I will not be afraid of doing right when the crowd does wrong.

This law of Self-Reliance is good for us because we Chinese are always afraid of losing face. If we keep this well we may lose all our face and yet be serving our country in just the right way. Those of us who have had Christian training would not then be afraid to live up to our ideals.

The fourth law is The Law of Reliability.

1. I will be honest in word and in act. I will not lie, sneak, or pretend, nor will I keep the truth from those who have a right to it.
2. I will not do wrong in the hope of not being found out. I cannot hide the truth from myself and cannot often hide it from others.
3. I will not take without permission what does not belong to me.
4. I will do promptly what I have promised to do. If I have made a foolish promise, I will at once confess my mistake, and I will try to make good any harm which my mistake may have caused. I will so speak and act that people will find it easier to trust each other.

It is needless to say that our besetting sin is supposed to be dishonesty. Therefore let us take to heart these words and live up to them so that people may say of us that our word is our

bond. Only thus can we serve faithfully our country.

The fifth law is The Law of Clean Play.

1. I will not cheat, nor will I play for keeps or money. If I should not play fair the loser would lose the fun of the game, the winner would lose his self-respect, and the game would become a mean and often cruel business.

2. I will treat my opponent with politeness.

3. If I play in a group game, I will play not for my own glory, but for the success of the team and the run of the game.

4. I will be a good loser or a generous winner.

Since the national game is sparrow, and poker is getting into equal favor, we need to learn this rule by rote and observe all its shadings, for certainly as these games are played now there is nothing which is ruining the country more than the gambling which pervades all ranks of society.

The sixth law is The Law of Duty.

1. I will try to find out what my duty is, what I ought to do, and my duty I will do, whether it is easy or hard. What I ought to do I can do.

We Chinese are too prone to say, "*Pu hsing*—It cannot be done." Let us returned students keep this rule and it will gave us gumption to attempt much and to accomplish much for our people.

The seventh law is The Law of Good Workmanship.

This law I am glad to say is pretty well observed by our people and therein lies the hope of China's salvation, for at heart we are a noble race. However, point three is worth emphasizing, for it is one of our weakest streaks.

3. I will try to do the right thing in the right way, even when no one sees or praises me. But when I have done my best, I will not envy those who have done better, or have received larger reward. Envy spoils the work and the worker.

The eighth law is The Law of Team Work.

1. In whatever work I do with others I will do my part and will help others do their part.

2. I will keep in order the things which I use in my work. When things are out of place they are often in the way, and sometimes they are hard to find. Disorder means confusion, and the waste of time and patience.

3. In all my work with others I will be cheerful. Cheerlessness depresses all the workers and injures all the work.

4. When I have received money for my work, I will be neither a miser nor a spendthrift.

I will save or spend as one of the friendly workers ot China.

Good Team-Work is lacking in China so we ought to learn this law well, for herein is the spirit of efficiency.

The ninth law is The Law of Kindness.

1. I will be kind in all my thoughts, I will bear no spites or grudges.

I will not think myself above any other woman or man just because I am of a different race or color or condition. I will never despise anybody.

2. I will be kind in all my speech. I will not gossip nor will I speak unkindly of anyone. Words may wound or heal.

3. I will be kind in all my acts. I will not selfishly insist on having my own way. I will always be polite. Rude people are not good Chinese. I will not trouble unnecessarily those who do work for me. I will do my best to prevent cruelty, and will give my best help to those who need it most.

In other words we must observe the golden rule. This means active goodness instead of the passive variety, which our sages urge us to try to attain. The Americans are the kindest people on earth and we must try to follow their example. Of all Orientals we are the least cruel but we fall far short of being a humane race, hence we must strive hard to reach this goal which Christianity alone can help us to attain. Thus only can China hope to become a strong nation.

The tenth law is The Law of Loyalty.

1. I will be loyal to my family. In loyalty I will gladly obey my parents or those who are in their place. I will do my best to help each member of my family to strength and usefulness.

2. I will be loyal to my school. In loyalty I will obey and help other students to obey those rules which further the good of all.

3. I will be loyal to my town, my state, my country. In loyalty I will respect and help others to respect their laws and their courts of justice.

4. I will be loyal to humanity. In loyalty I will do my best to help the friendly relations of our country with every other country, and to give every one in every land the best possible chance.

If I try simply to be loyal to my family I may be disloyal to my school.

If I try simply to be loyal to my school, I may be disloyal to my town, my state, and my country. If I try simply to be loyal to my town, my state and my country, I may be disloyal to humanity. I shall try above all things else to be loyal to humanity, then I shall surely be loyal to my country, my state and my town, to my school and to my family.

And he who obeys the law of loyalty, obeys all the other laws of the Good Chinese. We

Chinese keep very well the first two points of the tenth law but we do not know enough to obey the last two, and yet the last two embody all the rest of the laws. Let us pray for divine aid to help us to keep all these rules.

The first two laws of Health and Self-Control are not given because they are more personal in their bearing. What a wonderful code of morals this is! We shall be a wonderful people if we observe these laws.

For after all, the aim of all of us returned students from America is to become good public servants of our country, and anything which will help us to attain that end will be welcomed by us. Therefore let us all strive to be filled with the spirit of humanity, which takes in the whole world within its ken.

Tientsin, June 12, 1918.

The Japanese Situation in North China and Korea

BY H. P. SHASTRI

THAT public opinion in North China and Korea is unfavorable to Japan, with a tendency to grow more "anti-Japanese," no right thinking man can deny. Since the commencement of the Great War Japan has lost much prestige in the estimation of the Chinese is equally well known to all interested in Far Eastern politics. This trend of affairs gives cause for anxiety to all well-wishers of Japan, and they think that it is high time for Japan to explain her policy and the causes of the growing misunderstanding. Public opinion in Peking is so high that only God knows what may happen at any time. The Chinese students returning from Japan by way of protest against her "unjust" policy to their mother country are bending their every bone to see that no wrong is done to China through Japan, at a considerable sacrifice to themselves. The Chinese press is attacking the Japanese policy with all the force at its disposal. Still Japan does not lift up the curtain of secrecy. Japan is considered to be the custodian of the peace in the Far East but it is strange that she is blind to this agitation in the psychology of millions of the Far Easterns caused by her actions and subsequent taciturnity.

The memory of the Twenty-one demands of the Okuma cabinet was still green in our minds when, like a bolt from the blue, China has been made to sign a secret pact through the Peking military government, which does not represent the Chinese people at all. China knows that in her present position she cannot oppose Japan and if she were to measure swords with the conqueror of Russia she could be ground under the military machinery of Tokio in no time. Commanding as she does all the important ports and harbors in the Shangtung province, together with the railway running through it, and Port Arthur, and being already master of strategy in Manchuria, Japan can bring Peking to her knees in less than two months if she wishes to do so. China therefore can not but raise a feeble protest at present. China is the more unfortunate as she has no solid government and those who are at the head of her political affairs look more to their personal interests than to the dictates of duty. There is a stream of Japanese politicians running between Tokio and Peking and the press daily announces something which creates alarm and suspicion. They say that the same tactics are being tried in Peking which when applied to Seoul resulted in the annexation of Korea. "They come! They come!" is the cry everywhere in North China. What if an anti-Japanese outbreak occurs in North China? I know, and all prudent people also know, that this will bring more calamity on the head of China. The public peace and trade being obstructed by such an indiscreet move, China will rivet more chains round her own neck, giving Japan a justification for military action and subsequent indemnity and recompensation. But the mob psychology is so constituted that when the tension goes to extremes such things find their way and the bitter hatred of years finds expression in violent actions. The situation is really serious and something must be done to calm excited China.

I, personally, cannot come to any definite conclusion without seeing "both sides of the shield." Such an important political issue cannot be decided *expartee*. I am not in the habit of indulging in presumptions, for sometimes they turn out to be a dangerous premise. I know that there are many men in Japan who have as much knowledge of history and political science as in any other civilised country. Besides, the Japanese statesmen are not wanting in foresight. I cannot believe that they could be so stupid as to ignore the consequences of the mad policy of annexing or dominating a nation of four hundred millions, thousands of whom have received the advantages of the best education that America, France or England can provide. To reduce to slavery a nation like China—surely richer in intelligence than Japan—is a task next to impossible. Japan knows very well that Napoleon tried to establish himself as grand dictator in Europe and the result was unspeakable humiliation and banishment to St. Helena. Kaiser William II conceived the dream of world-domination and we find the whole civilised world united against him. His fate must be the same as that of Napoleon. Then we have the comity of nations and the bar of history, which Japan can not overrule. Still the slowness of Japan in explaining herself is becoming intolerable. There are many like myself who have faith in the intrinsic honesty of purpose of Japan and

they now point out to her not to take the situation in China lightly and to publish the secret pact recently signed as soon as possible. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people.

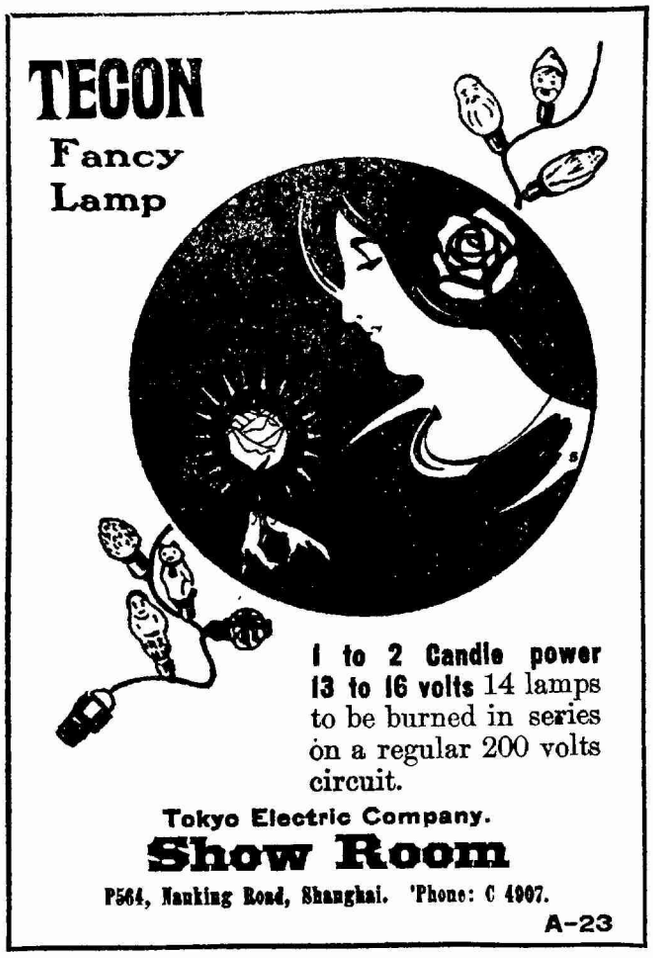
Her maladministration, eternal disorder, geographical position and Korea's utter inability to govern herself which plunged Japan into the wars with China and Russia, gave Japan a reasonable excuse to annex Korea and the whole world recognised her action. But the Korean does not seem to be satisfied with the Japanese rule. To quote from a letter published in the *Chinese Students' Monthly* (New York):

"The Korean has a proud history and a civilisation of 4000 years back of him, and he is unwilling to abandon his traditional culture under any circumstances. Something more than economic pressure and political domination is needed to extinguish the soul of Korea. History and literature are the records of past achievements, and language is the medium of expression that gives birth to the pregnant genius. The Japanese statesmen fully appreciate the importance of this triple support of national consciousness. They made a systematic collection of work of Korean history and literature in public archives and private houses and burned them. This is undoubtedly the greatest injustice that the Korean people have suffered at the hands of the Japanese. . . .Under the pretext of unifying the educational system of Korea and bringing it up to a "higher standard," the Japanese government in Korea passed educational regulations which forbid religious services and the teachings of history, geography and the Korean lauguage in all the schools in Korea. . . . . Japan has even gone so far as to forbid Korean students to come to the United states to finish their education. . . . . All the rights to develop the resources of the country are given to the Japanese, and Korean enterprise, even of the humblest sort, is hampered by the Japanese."

I wonder if there could be any excuse for such measures being adopted in an annexed country if the statement of the Korean is to be trusted. Before 1905, the year in which Japan established a protectorate regime in Korea, her internal condition had been indeed so wretched that she could not, under the circumstances, remain independent without forming a standing menace to the peace of Japan. But in the twentieth century annexation does not mean denationalization, and if the Korean is unwilling to be Japanised why should the Japanisation be forced on him. Germany made the same efforts in Poland led by Bismarck, and she failed. It was justifiable to teach the Japanese language compulsorily in the Korean schools as Japanese is already so rich in literature on science, art, philosophy, culture etc., while the Korean language is equally poor in the same; but to efface the study of the Korean language cannot be called a right move. In India the British Government has established first-rate universities in which the study of English is compulsory, but, on the other hand, the British Government has also made provision for the highest education in Sanskrita, the sacred and ancient language of India, by establishing independent Sanskrita colleges and Sanskrita universities on Western lines. To-day the study of Sanskrita is more widely cultivated in India than it was during the Mohammedan rule.

The young blood in each and every country which is under foreign rule is revolutionary in tendency, often ignoring the blessings received from the ruling nation. I admit that some of the drastic measures applied by Japan in Korea may be far from being commendable, yet I give credit to her for what reforms, in the shape of communication, industry, education, administration of justice, etc., have been instituted by her. A glance at the administrative report of Korea before me shows that the "historic remains" of Korea are being preserved, Yen 15,000 being spent in 1913 on the repairs of old Buddhist temples. Courts of justice have been established on a wide scale, hundreds of schools, primary, high, industrial, technical, medical, agricultural, normal etc., have been spread over the country, in which thousands and thousands of Korean boys and girls are receiving education. Two Higher Common schools cost the Government Yen 85,400 during the fiscal year 1913. The same report shows that the number of Koreans employed in the police force in the subordinate grade far exceeds the number of the Japanese employees in the same grade. The condition of the prisons has been considerably improved and the prisoners are given religious liberty and education. In 1913, 1,491 prisoners were given special pardon and 3,233 had their sentences commuted as a matter of Imperial grace, and of those thus pardoned only 71 are reported to have again committed crime. The total amount of foreign trade, which was 39,207,031 yen in 1906, the first year of the protectorate, increased in 1913 to 102,459,191 yen.

All this shows that Korea is improving under Japanese rule, but what people love most is their personal liberty and it yet remains to be seen what is the goal of Japanese rule in Korea. It is very essential in the interest of the future colonial enterprise of Japan and to her prestige as a civilised power that she should frankly proclaim to the world what she wishes to do with Korea. Now, when England is considering the question of giving Home Rule to India and Ireland, when the Philippines are steadily progressing towards self-government, when Europe is drenched with blood for the liberty of small nations, Japan must define her motives in Korea and the Korean as well as others have a moral right to know it now and here. Once Spain



was a great colonial force but all her colonies became independent as the Spanish rule was not to their advantage and I think that Japan is wise enough to learn a lesson from history.

I think it not out of place to quote from a speech by President McKinley on the American policy in the Philippines, for the consideration of the Japanese statesmen:

"We accepted the Philippines from high duty in the interest of their inhabitants and for humanity and civilisation. Our sacrifices were with this high motive. We want to improve the condition of the inhabitants, securing them peace, liberty, and the pursuit of their highest good.

"The Philippines are ours, not to exploit, but to develop, to civilise, to educate, to train in the science of self-government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us."

Again in 1903, when Governor Taft delivered an address in Manila, he spoke so frankly that I am justified in quoting from it:

"From the beginning to the end of the state papers which were circulated in these Islands as authoritative expressions of the executive, the motto that, "The Philippines are for the Filipino" and the Government of the United States is here for the purpose of preserving the 'Philippines for the Filipino,' for their benefit, for their elevation, for their civilisation, again and again and again appear....."

I admit that conditions in Korea differ from those in the Philippines and progress in Korea cannot be so rapid, and what Japan has done already justifies her government there, yet we insist upon knowing the goal of Japanese rule in Korea so that we who love and respect Great Japan may be in a position to justify and defend Japan, who claims to be the leader of Asiatic nations, when the question of Korea is discussed by students of international politics.

Summary Execution of Ex-Governor by General Hsu

IN order that Americans, particularly those who have never been to China, may have a true conception of an incident which occurred at Tientsin last week, let the reader imagine that ex-Governor Sulzer of the State of New York called on General Leonard Wood, and that the latter summarily executed the ex-Governor; and that he then, after the event, hurried off to see President Wilson and prevailed upon him to issue an executive order, which, after reviewing the circumstances, proved that it was "proper for him to be shot immediately he was arrested, and it is ordered that his miltary rank, office decorations and Order of Merit be cancelled." To make the story the reality simply put the name of Lu Chien-chang, former Military Governor of Shensi, instead of ex-Governor Sulzer, the name of Hsu Shu-cheng, Assistant Commander of the Fengtien troops, instead of General Wood, and President Feng of China instead of President Wilson of America.

Lu, either of his own volition or possibly on invitation, on June 14 left his temporary residence in the Foreign Quarters of Tientsin and proceeded to the headquarters of the Fengtien troops not far distant, of which Hsu is the Assistant Commander. Lu, for the time being at least, was an emissary of the Southern faction, and it is probable, as his friends contend, that his object in calling on Hsu was to conciliate him. But it would appear that Hsu was not to be conciliated. His contention is, at any rate, that Lu's purpose in making the visit to the Fengtien camp was to suborn and bribe the loyal troops and have them join his contingents. The upshot of the visit was that Lu was taken to the courtyard of Hsu's residence and executed.

After the execution, Hsu rushed to Peking and reported the matter to the Prime Minister. On the afternoon of June 15 a Cabinet meeting was held to discuss the desirability of issuing a Mandate. A number of the Ministers had just returned from Hunan, where they went to attend the second anniversary of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. They barely had time to

05-138

rest at home before they were called to the Cabinet for this urgent meeting. The unanimous decision was that a Mandate be promulgated announcing the guilt of Lu. A draft Mandate was soon afterwards sent to the President for sealing, and although it was undoubtedly a shock to the Chief Executive, it was nevertheless signed and sealed almost immediately.

This Mandate was based upon a circular telegram despatched to influential persons in the different provinces by Hsu Shu-cheng explaining why he had killed Lu. In the telegram he stated that Lu had seduced his men to revolt, that he personally called upon him at his office, when he denounced General Tsao Kun for offering a reward of $20,000 for his arrest, and charged General Feng Yu-hsiang with ingratitude for not further listening to his advice; also that he swore to overthrow the present Cabinet. When Hsu told him in strong language that it was not right for him to plot against the Government, Lu replied: "In that case, if you desire my service, I will unite all the troops in the Yangtze Valley to support Tuan and overthrow the President. I have over 20,000 followers scattered around in that region, who will be placed at your disposal." Hsu averred that Lu made many attempts to induce his troops and officers to turn against the Central Government and therefore he decided to do away with Lu.

The Tientsin Conference, which was to discuss the question of peace or war, had held one session only, and was about to resume when this startling event occurred, with the result that further sittings were abandoned. Fears are now entertained that Lu's nephew, General Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander of the 19th Mixed Brigade, who is fighting for the Government in Western Hunan, may revolt when he learns of what has happened to his uncle.

It is said in Peking that the reason General Chang, the Military Governor of Chihli, did not order Lu's execution himself was that it would be a violation of the law if he, as a Military Governor, executed Lu without giving him a trial, and any rate Hsu had volunteered to carry out the unpleasant task.

As Lu's death may prove an important turn of the political situation, it may be of interest to know briefly who he was and why he met with such a terrible fate. Lu was known as "Lu the Butcher." He started his career as a common soldier. In 1907 Lu was Brigadier-General of Tsaochow, Shantung, where he suppressed robbers with vigor. Two years later he vacated his office and accepted the office of Brigadier-General of Kaochow, Kwangtung, in January, where he served with equal success. Later he was appointed Mongol Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Red Banner. He was transferred to Peking to be Deputy Commandant of the Precautionary Area in 1913 when the second revolution broke out. Later Yuan Shih-kai appointed Lu Chief of the Martial Court, which was located in the West City of the Metropolis in the street of the former Board of Punishment. He was then the terror of rebels and conspirators for two full years, and was guilty of committing many acts similar to that by which he himself lost his life.

Hsu Shu-cheng, who ordered the execution of General Lu Chien-chang on June 14.

General Hsu Shu-cheng, Assistant Commander of the Fengtien Troops, now stationed between Mukden and Peking and from Tientsin to Hunan, whose summary execution of General Lu Chien-chang, has again brought him into the limelight, is not more than forty years of age. His previous exploit was that of securing the support of General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, in restoring the premiership to General Tuan Chi-jui three months ago.

Born in Anhwei, General Hsu is a fellow provincial of Prime Minister Tuan, who has great confidence in him. He studied in the Paliyang Military College. After graduation he served General Tuan in a minor capacity. Shortly before the first revolution, he was a mere clerk to General Tuan, who was then Commander of the Sixth Division with his headquarters in Nanyuan, a suburb of Peking. His application and industry rapidly won Tuan's esteem. Before the first revolution General Tuan sent Hsu to Japan to pursue military studies. After having been there for a year and a half, Hsu graduated from the Officers' College. He returned to China and joined General Tuan in Hupeh, where he was commanding troops, as his secretary. When General Tuan came to Peking to be Minister of War, Hsu followed him thither. At first he was appointed

Secretary and later promoted to be Vice-Minister of War. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916, General Tuan became Prime Minister and Hsu was made Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. At the time when he headed the Secretariat of the Cabinet, he had a number of quarrels with the President over the question of powers. Finally he had to resign, this shortly before the resignation of General Tuan from the post of Prime Minister. Then came the Chang Hsun monarchical movement last June, which was a failure. General Tuan came into power again, while Hsu played a more subtle game by remaining behind. In consequence of the peace movement last winter, which many officers favored, Tuan resigned again. A few months later, however, Hsu restored Tuan to the premiership by coercing the President to issue the Mandate announcing the appointment of General Tuan to head the Cabinet with the troops borrowed from Fengtien. He is now Assistant Commander of the Fengtien troops, three mixed brigades of which are fighting on the Hunan front.

America's Educational Ideals

The following are extracts from an address delivered by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, at the Commencement Exercises of Tsing Hua College (Peking) June 15, 1918.

THE founding of Tsing Hua College is the culmination of a striving for mutual assistance in intellectual and scientific life, which had long animated and inspired the thought and efforts of leading men both among the Chinese and the Americans. While Tsing Hua College is a Chinese institution, the element of American cooperation therein links it to that great educational effort which has distinguished America from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present; from which effort proceeded emissaries of knowledge which have gone to all parts of the world, in the person of individual educators as well as in the form of institutional effort through missionary societies and secular endowments, such as the Carnegie Institution and the Rockefeller Foundation.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the true reason and motive of this remarkable American effort for education in various parts of the world. It is a noteworthy fact that in economical and political life America was most self-centered, apparently caring but little about the political problems of other regions or for investments and concessions in other parts of the world. It would at first sight seem strange that by the side of this indifference towards economic and political affairs there should have been such an intense interest in educational progress throughout the world. While any American foreign bank has existed only for a short time and while up to the present it has been extremely difficult to interest American financiers in foreign enterprise, teachers and missionaries have gone forth from America to all parts of the world by the thousand devoting themselves to the task of spreading Western knowledge and beliefs with no prospect of brilliant personal rewards. It has often been assumed by those who are accustomed to seeing in all foreign relations an intricate chess play of conscious plans for national aggrandisement, that the only motive which could have animated these educational protagonists must have been the desire to gain political influence or at least to lead the way towards the acquisition of political and commercial power by their nation. Yet to those who know our national self-concentration and the total lack of conscious and consistent planning with respect to foreign affairs, it is mirth provoking to think that these educational efforts should have been understood as part of a deep design.

The explanation of the American effort in this direction is very different from that sometimes assumed by the occasional critic. The American men of affairs thought: "The task of developing the remarkable resources of our country is sufficiently large to engross our energies for several generations; our duty and our advantage lie at home where more intense development will bring constantly increasing returns, where we know the conditions of work and where enterprise can be conducted rapidly without any risks but those inherent in the nature of the pursuit." They knew little about foreign affairs and enterprise nor would they allow themselves the time to learn, being all too busy at home. The temper of the political leaders followed that of the commercial and industrial class, they thought in terms of national economic development, tariffs, currency, banking, labor—all were viewed entirely from within; foreign affairs were given but a remote and incidental interest. While the practical intellect was thus occupied, however, the contemplative intellect of America, as far as it did not employ itself also with the problems of industry, finance and domestic politics, was extremely wide awake and interested in all aspects of life the world over. There was a great deal of travel, bringing direct acquaintance with conditions in foreign countries. An intense intellectual sympathy was generated for other nations and races, accompanied with the desire that they might share in the hightest possible degree the blessings which an abundant Nature had bestowed upon the American people. This impulse found its outlet in a desire to cooperate for intellectual and scientific advancement with other peoples and nations. It was in this manner that whatever energy was liberated for activity abroad, primarily took the line of educational effort.

Back of this there lies no motive of political dominance. The educational effort is not associated with political or economic factors and institutions. The American Government itself has given no direct support whatever to any educational enterprise abroad, with the exception of sending an occasional expert to make scientific investigations. The educational impetus has been carried by the spontaneous energy and enthusiasm of large bodies of people. The missions which have done a vast amount of educational work derive their support not from any Governmental or financial institution but from the broad masses of the American people organized in different religious communities. As an educational effort it has not carried with it a political motive, neither is it inspired with the desire to seek "practical" alliances. In homely terms, the attitude of the American public as far as it is interested in education abroad, may be expressed to the effect that we should be glad to have other nations know about our institutions and ideals, our scientific and industrial work, in order that if it were useful to them they might adopt some of our methods, processes and institutions. Should other nations find that our example has been helpful to them, nothing could give

greater happiness to the American people. It is part of the American conception of the world that there should be a free interchange of knowledge and ideas in order that each nation might freely choose what is best adapted to its needs and development. Two things only the Americans have asked for—to be free to let other nations know what we believe in, stand for and practice, and to have them left free to follow our example if they desire to do so. On this motive the entire American educational endeavor in foreign regions is based.

In the United States educational effort has sought to embrace every activity which can contribute to human happiness and development. We believe that in China this view of educational processes would be greatly helpful in bridging the fearsome passage from the old literary culture to that *regime* of efficiency which modern conditions require. The venerable philosophic and literary tradition of China is looked upon by Americans with the greatest respect and with the hope that the essential virtues of this national inheritance and also its artistic emanations will be preserved; but it is believed that this can be done only if the guiding impulse of education is practical in the sense of the word that it must concentrate its efforts upon greater perfection in action. Educational effort in China should in no way be directed toward the supplanting and elimination of the old cultural values; on the contrary, it is necessary that they should be inspired with new vigor so as to continue to inform all the branches of Chinese work. But this can be done only through modern processes of education, if the mind is liberated from the artificial standards of literary culture and made able to command all the capacities and instrumentalities of human action for the making of a better and more perfect national life in education, government, finance, agriculture, industry and commerce, as well as in literature and art. If such an ideal is successful in China, I am sure the American people will be most happy, not because of any political considerations but because the existence of a progressive, free and efficient national life in China is of itself a safeguard of all the best that America hopes for the world.

Notes from Peking

Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation, is spending the week-end in the Western Hills.

* * *

R. R. Josselyn, American Consul at Chungking, is planning to go to Chungking in a houseboat through the Rapids and Gorges. Prior to his departure from Ichang, he wrote to his friends in Peking that there were five other foreigners waiting there to go up. In addition, there was one man from the Customs, named Nordstrom, from Peking, who had gone up on a Post boat.

* * *

The Chief of the Metropolitan Police has issued a proclamation in Mandarin prohibiting foot-binding by Chinese girls.

* * *

On June 18 the Customs College will hold its sixth Commencement Exercises.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway

A new combined Rates Tariff for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway came into force on and from the 1st June.

Copies may be had by Merchants, Transporting Companies and business firms free on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station, Tel. No. North 3199.

The party of Japanese Parliamentarians who have been in China during the last fortnight have returned to Japan.

* * *

A trial trip of the new motor car service from Kalgan to Urga was made on June 11, a foreign member of the Ministry of Comunications and several Chinese officials being passengers. A company has been promoted to run the motor car service. It will work in cooperation with the Peking-Kalgan Railway line.

* * *

The Committee of the Sino-French Association will meet on Monday to discuss various programs of the Association for the year.

* * *

Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University, entertained the French Minister at the University last Monday. Mr. Duboscp, Peking Correspondent of *Le Temps*, gave an address. Many well-known French residents were present on the occasion. After the entertainment the French Minister and other guests were entertained at supper.

* * *

The Chinese Social and Political Science Association will hold its regular smoker at 9 p. m. next Monday at the Wai Chiao Pu new building. His Excellency Lou Tseng-tsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be the host. Dr. N. Ariga, Legal Advisor to the President, and Tseng Yu-chin, Councillor of the Cabinet, will give addresses on "China and the Coming Reform of International Relationship," and " The Ad-

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ministration of the Chinese Districts as Typified by the Ta-hsing and Wan-ping Districts," respectively.

***

A large number of Peking residents attended the Commencement Exercises of the Tsing Hua College this afternoon. The Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, gave an address in English. Lu Tseng-tsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vice-Minister Chen Lu, gave addresses in Chinese. Sixty students received their diplomas. Refreshments were served after the literary excerises. The Commencement Exercises were held at the newly completed gymnasium, which is equipped with a marble porch, cork floors, a swimming pool and an indoor running track. The new library, with its marble walls and modern fittings, was opened for public inspection. Among those present on the occasion was Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary at the American Legation.

***

C. H. Minor, of the Western Electric Company, and Mrs. Minor have been visiting in Peking for a couple of weeks. It is learned that Mr. Minor has completed arrangements for the establishment of a plant of his company in China.

***

J. E. Hayes, representative of the American Trading Company, of New York is now in Peking arranging for the establishment of a branch office in the Capital. Mr. Hayes is living at the Hotel des Wagons-lits.

***

The Italian war prisoners who were liberated in Russia and who have stayed in Peking for some time, numbering 365, are leaving here for Fushan to-day, where they will take an American transport for Italy by way of America. The Italian Minister, Baron Carlo Aliotti, is also leaving for Italy together with the war prisoners on a furlough.

***

The Tientsin Conference now in session is discussing the question of peace or war. General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, is understood to be in favor of peace, but it is believed in local official circles that he will be urged to change his views on the question.

***

The Fete held at Peihai, or North Lake, which formerly was forbidden ground, on June 13, 14 and 15 under the auspices of H. E. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, was very successful. Over $40,000 in Bank of China and Bank of Communications notes have been raised for the relief of people in Hunan, Mr. Hsiung's native province, who have been rendered homeless by the civil war which is still raging. The natural beauties of the North Lake, to which only the Emperor used to visit, attracted multitudes of people. Many foreigners took advantage of the occasion and visited the once forbidden ground. In order to encourage the people to buy admission tickets, a lottery was held, and most of the prizes were cigarettes, soaps, tooth-powder, books and the like, which were given by the firms concerned to the Fete free of charge.

***

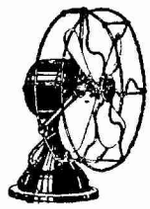
The Board for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs has addressed a dispatch to the Ministry of Communications pointing out the necessity of establishing post offices in different parts of Mongolia. At present all mails are being carried through courier stations.

***

The construction of the Mausoleum of the late President Yuan Shih-kai has been completed. A ceremony was held in celebration of the event on the fourteenth of June at Hongchen in Honan. On that day, two years ago, Yuan died. A number of the Cabinet Ministers were present on the occasion. For the preservation of the Mausoleum, the Ministry of the Interior has drafted a set of ten regulations. In the introduction of the regulations, it is said: "According to custom and law, all the tombs and temples of the heroes of the past dynasties are to be protected and the annual sacrifices continued under the supervision of local officials. It is universally admitted that the late President was the man who was mainly responsible for the creation of the Republic, and whose meritorious service to the country had been known to the whole world. We desire that posterity should admire and adore him for his extraordinary merits." The Ministry requests the President to issue a Mandate calling the Mausoleum of Yuan Shih-kai "*Yuan Lin*," or "Yuan's Forest," and exempting the ground on which it is situated from the payment of taxes.

***

Mr. Dubosc, Peking Correspondent of *Le Temps* (Paris), gave a dinner to twenty Chinese journalists on Thursday evening in the Hotel Wagons-lits. He is also literary and foreign editor of the world-known French daily. He arrived in Peking recently, together with the new French Minister, M. Boppe. Among the French guests present on the evening were M.



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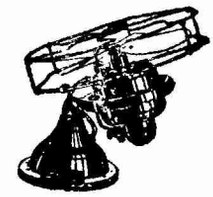

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Segar, Secretary of the French Legation, Commandant Tambrun, Military Attache, M. Blanchet, Interpreter of the same Legation, M. D'Hormon, Legal Advisor to the Chinese Government and Professor in the Government University, M. Monnestier, editor of *La Politique de Pekin*, and M. Nachbaur, editor of the *La Journal de Pekin*. Among the Chinese journalists in attendance were the Peking representative of MILLARD'S REVIEW, the editors of the *Peking Daily News* and the *Peking Leader*, and a dozen Chinese papers. Speeches were made by both Chinese and French journalists expressing cordial goodwill and best wishes for the further strengthening of friendly relations between France and China. It has been arranged by the President of the Chinese Press Association to give a dinner to M. Dubosc some time next week in his honor in the Central Park.

***

Chang Ching-tung, Resident Commissioner at Altai, who came to Peking a few days ago, was received in audience by the President on June 14, when he presented to the President a report on the conditions in Outer Mongolia and the Russian borders.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whiffin, who are spending the week-end in the Western Hills, are expected to return on Monday. Mr. Whiffin is correspondent in China for the Associated Press.

Peking, June 15, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Tyndall Wei, Secretary of the Loan Department

That Tyndall Wei, Secretary of the Loan Department in the Ministry of Finance, is one of the most hard-working men in that Ministry, is the verdict of his colleagues. Beginning his career as teacher in a High School in Kiangsu a decade ago, Mr. Wei has gradually worked his way up, and is now well informed on all financial affairs of China.

Mr. Wei attended the Soochow University at the time when that institution of learning, the handwork of Dr. D. L. Anderson, an American missionary venerated by his students and other acquaintances alike, was in its infancy. On leaving the University, Mr. Wei was engaged in teaching and promoting educational enterprises. In the years following the Boxer trouble, a big movement for educational reform was afoot in this country, especially in the province of Kiangsu, and Mr. Wei identified himself very prominently with this movement. Prior to his coming to the North, Mr. Wei was engaged in writing articles for several English papers. His journalistic ability attracted the attention of the proprietor of the "Peking Daily News," and he was subsequently engaged as assistant editor of that paper. For almost one year he worked in the office of the "News" and was successful as a newspaper man. In 1914 he joined the Ministry of Finance. He was repeatedly promoted through sheer industry and his ability to handle the work. He was assigned to the Loan Department, where he practically attends to all foreign affairs of that department, and his advice is valued by those high up.

When the Bureau of National Loans was established in August 1914 to float the Third Year National Loan, Mr. Wei was English Secretary to the Bureau, aside from working in the Ministry. Upon the organisation of the Plague Prevention Commission last winter, he was appointed Treasurer to the Commission and in that capacity he handled the proceeds of a plague loan concluded with the Group Banks.

Mr. Wei, besides being a good Chinese scholar, is also a forcible writer of English. Born in Soochow, Kiangsu, Mr. Wei is thirty-two years old. Men of his type are rendering real service to the country, although few persons know much of it.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

June 12. While the Germans are progressing slightly along the valley of the Oise, their salient is sharply harrowed by defeat on the left wing.

June 13. Complying with Germany's demand, all Russian warships at Novo Rossiisk are transferred to Sebastopol, Germany promising not to use them before the conclusion of a general peace.

June 14. Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters in France wires that wherever the Germans have met the Americans the Germans have been beaten, and have paid more dearly for defeat than the Americans for victory.

June 15. The Allied troops re-establish a fairly stable line in Compiegne, between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry, the enemy being brought to a standstill.

June 16. A fierce encounter comes to a close between the Austrians and Italians in the valley of the Piave; the Italians capture Prince Schonburg and 3,000 of his fellow countrymen, but the Austrians are successful in crossing the Piave and claim to have captured 16,000 prisoners.——The American army in France commences the publication of official *communiques*, that for this date reading: We

repulsed with severe losses to the enemy an attack in the region of the Woevre, taking some prisoners. We broken up two attacks in the region of Chateau Thierry. There has been very active reciprocal artillery fire in the regions of Chateau Thierry and Picardy.

June 17. The Austrian drive in Italy is brought to a standstill, and the Italian claim is that the enemy troops that have crossed the Piave will be trapped by them.

CHINA

June 8. Correspondents from the province of Shensi state that about half that province has been planted with opium, and that there is every prospect of the crop being harvested, as the local authorities are indifferent in the matter.

June 13. The famine delegation of the Moscow Committee of Supplies arrives in Peking and makes an appeal that the entry of Manchurian grain for Siberia east of Baikal should be allowed, thus freeing the products of western Siberia for European Russia, where the population is desperately in need of food.

June 15. The Loan Agreement signed April 22 between the Fengtien Bureau of Finance and the Chinese Republic discloses the fact that all the shares in the Penhsi Colliery held by Fengtien province are hypothecated to the Mukden branch of the Japanese Bank of Chosen for a loan of Yen 3,000,000.

June 16. General Lin, formerly Chief of the Peking Gendamerie, is shot at the headquarters of the Fengtien troops in Tientsin, evidently by order of General Hsu Shu-cheng, as a telephone call from the General's headquarters to the deceased requested him to call there, whereupon he hired a motor car and left his house in the British Concession at Tientsin unaccompanied.

June 18. It is reported at Peking that the Chinpatang, having failed to secure the election of one-third of the members of the House of Representatives, with whom it hoped to possess the balance of power in the election of the President, now advocates the restoration of the old Parliament.

June 19. Reuter's agent at Peking states that money is being used freely to buy votes in Peking and that Tuan Chi-jui is putting up a hard fight against Hsu Shih-cheng.

SIBERIA

June 17. General Simeonoff reports that an enemy reconnoitering detachment having managed to occupy a railway siding to the rear of his forces he decides to fall back to the Chinese frontier.

June 18. The Russian situation, briefly stated, is that all the other factions are uniting against the Bolsheviks.

June 19. The British, American, French and Japanese Consuls forward appeals to their Governments for Allied intervention in Siberia.——Colonel Simeonoff rallies his troops and resumes the offensive against the Bolsheviks.

JAPAN

June 18. Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Tokio, the city being gaily decorated for the occasion; the British Ambassador accompanied the Prince from Yokohama to the Capital.

GENERAL

June 12. The German Law House again rejects the equal suffiage clause in the Reform Bill but accepts a compromise providing certain persons with two extra votes.

June 13. The British Government purchases the whole of Australia's wool clip for the period of the war and a year afterwards, the first clips involving a sum of a hundred million pounds sterling.

June 14. Indications from Washington are that Congress will consider the matter of making the military service age limits 18 to 45 instead of 21 to 31 as at present.——The U. S. War Industries Board allots 150,000 tons of steel to the Japanese Government. ——News from Berlin is to the effect that the German Government had threatened most severe reprisals in case the proposed deportation of Germans in China to Australia was carried out; it was stated at the same time that negotiations were now pending with Great Britain for the liberation of civilian prisoners, including Colonial Germans both in Great Britain and overseas.

June 15. Men up to 51 years of age are being called up in England, these men being trained to relieve younger men for the front.——The U. S. Food Administration asks the American people to reduce the beef ration to a pound and a quarter for each person weekly until September 15 to permit increased shipments overseas; people are urged to eat pork instead of beef.

June 17. The British Admiralty, by the use of a submersible electric motor pump, is successful in salving a 40,000 ton ship; several hundred ships have already been salved by this method.

June 18. The United States shipyards are planning to launch 63 ships on July 4; 16 ships totalling 89,000 tons have taken the water within two weeks. ——A mysterious plague (known by the Germans as "pest") is rampant at Essen, where the Krupp's works are located.

Men and Events

Professor Roger D. Wolcott of Soochow Academy, Soochow (China), has joined the Salt Revenue Department of the Chinese Government at Peking.

C. J. Spiker, of the American Consulate, won the Recruiting Cup for 1918 for bringing into the American Company, S. V. C., the largest number of men who have become efficient.

Armed robbers shot and killed a coolie in a Chinese shop in Shanghai last Saturday night, and wounded a Sikh constable in a running fight between robbers and reserves from the Gordon Road Police Station.

Captain Hayes Kroner, 15th Infantry, U. S. Army, Tientsin, has received his promotion to the rank of Major and been ordered to sail for the United States at once.

A New York editor cynically remarks that one of the best evidences that there is an American army in France is that the American Writing Paper Company recently paid the highest dividend known since its inception.

The twenty-second annual Commencement Day of St. John's University, Shanghai, will be held at the University on Saturday, June 29, at 3 p.m.

The Hon. T. R. Jernigan last week addressed the students in the Comparative Law School of Shanghai on the subject, "Chief Justice Marshall of the U. S. Supreme Court." The Comparative Law School is a branch of Soochow University, Soochow, China.

J. W. Laidlaw, Installation Manager of the Standard Oil Company at Wuhu, was murdered by unknown Chinese last Sunday night. The late Mr. Laidlaw was a British subject, 40 years of age, and married.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, held sittings of the Court at Hankow during the week to hear the cases of U. S. vs. Gustave Fuerbach and the John Layton Company vs. Carl Blomborg.

Arthur Rugh, student secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., will address the American Song Service Sunday, June 23, at the Palace Hotel, at 4:30 p.m. This is the annual meeting of the American Song Service and the annual report will be read and discussed. There will be special music.

The tenth Anniversary Celebration and Commencement of the Shanghai College, Yangtzepoo Road, Shanghai, will be held at the College to-day (June 22) from 8 a. m. to 6 p.m. The program consists of athletic exhibitions, a Chinese play, dinner, lectures, commencement exercises and conferring of degrees, tea and a pageant.

Bishop Frederic R. Graves, of the American Church Mission, upon the completion of his twenty-fifth year as Bishop of the missionary district of Shanghai, was presented with a Ford automobile, the gift of the foreign members of the Mission, at a celebration held at Jessfield last Friday, the presentation speech being made by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott.

A Chinese was ordered to two months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for attempting to pass a Bank of China $5 note of Peking issue as being of Shanghai issue. The name of the place of issue had been erased and the local name substituted. The exchange shop manager who was complainant said he would have stood a $2 loss if the note had got through.

On pages 162 *et seq* of this issue of the REVIEW is printed the judgment delivered in the United States Court for China by Judge Lobingier, June 13, 1914, in an action brought for divorce. This judgment was the first in which jurisdiction was taken in a divorce case and is printed at this time because of its importance and because of the interest which it has for the general public.

The result of the Cambridge Local Senior Examination held at Shanghai last January has just been announced. Only six boys out of about a score of contestants have passed, and all of them are from St. Francis Xavier's College in Nanzing Road. The names of the successful boys are: C. A. de Figueiredo, J. Gutterres, J. F. Pereira, R. W. Roche, E. A. Spiegler and J. Royes.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, was granted a divorce at San Diego, California, last month. She was awarded alimony at the rate of $15,000 a year so long as she remains unmarried. Mr. Harrison deposited $105,000 in a New York bank to pay the Court's award. The divorce was granted on the technical ground of desertion.

The *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) of June 14, in noting that another rise in the price of news printing paper has taken place, this time of about 20%, comments: "The adoption of Mr. Wells' idea of distributing news by telephone and gramophone is likely to be accelerated. Paper will soon be regarded as a luxury, and printers may then have the additional pleasure of paying a luxury-tax as well as high prices to paper-makers."

E. G. Neff, of the Standard Oil Company, has just returned from a four months' trip to Kweichow Province. He spent considerable time in Kweiyang, which is a Chinese city of about 800,000 people, with wide business streets and many large business buildings. The town is now in the control of the Southern army and there has been much fighting in this vicinity. It requires more than fifty days to reach this city from Shanghai.

A landslide, following torrential rains, at Kuling (the summer resort near Kiukiang) June 14, caused the death of Miss Walker of the American Church Mission, who at the time was occupying the bungalow belonging to Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late Dr. Jackson of Kiukiang. Part of the bungalow was demolished, and the unfortunate lady was suffocated under the accumulated earth before she could be rescued by the neighbors, who began relief operations immediately after the slide had occurred.

A Report on the Operation of the American Red Cross Flood Relief Camp of Tientsin, China, for 1917-1918 has just been received. It includes an introductory chapter on the founding and construction of the camp, opening of the camp; operation of the camp and the closing of the camp. The American Minister to China, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, formed a Committee after the American Red Cross Society at Washington allotted the sum of G. $50,000 to him for the relief of the flood sufferers. Plans for the operation and administration of the camp were placed in the hands of Colonel Edward Sigerfoos, and he chose the following officers of the U. S. Army Garrison to assist him: Lieut. Col. Charles H. Kroner, 15th Infantry, Supply Officer; and Captain R. T. McDonnell, 15th Infantry, was appointed secretary to the Camp Executive.

E. B. Rose, former acting District Attorney and at present associated with T. R. Jernigan and S. Fessenden in the practice of law, sat as Commissioner in the U. S. Court for China, June 17, in the absence of Judge C. S. Lobingier. The entire forenoon was occupied in taking the testimony of Joseph Kacenelenbogan, on behalf of the plaintiff's in a suit brought by A. Tapelisky and A. Milikorsky, a Russian partnership with head offices in Harbin, against the Manchurian American Trading Corporation, an American corporation, for the return of Yen 2,000, and damages in the sum of Tls. 1,400. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had agreed to sell them a certain quantity of saccharine, and that the sum of Yen 2,000 had been deposited as bargain money, and because of the non-delivery of the cargo the plaintiffs have suffered damages to the amount claimed.

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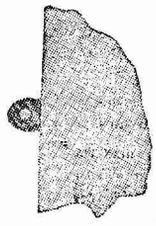

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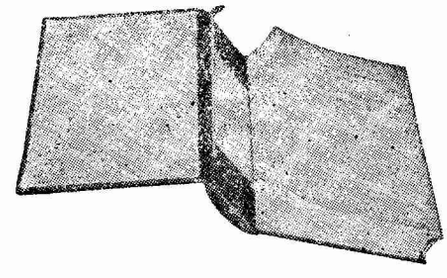

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

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Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

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05-148

American Song Service Had Successful Year

The annual report of the American Song Service has just been printed and contains a summary of the activities of the Service during the past year. Committees were appointed to carry on the work of the Song Service under the following chairmen: Speakers, M. T. Stauffer; Program, T. C. McCracken; Publicity, H. A. Stebbins; Music, J. H. Black; House, J. J. Brenneman; Ushering; C. J. Spiker, later N. A. Viloudaki; Finance, B. A. Robinson, later J. Raven; Bible Study, C. L. Boynton; Social, Mrs. M. Benjamin, later Miss Ruby Ferris, and the officers chosen of the Executive Committee were: Chairman, F. R. Sites; Vice-chairman, J. H. Black; Secretary, A. Q. Adamson; and Treasurer, R. P. Roberts. The Song Service cooperated with the staff of the Union Church Sunday School and arranged a morning session for the children of the American community. Special mention should be made of the hearty interest and support accorded the new session, which had been considered before the Song Service had been conceived by the Superintendent of the Union Church Sunday School, the late A. L. Greig. This session has been a part of the activities of the Union Church and is an evidence of the cooperation suggested in the resolution proposed in October.

During the period under survey speakers were provided for thirty-nine meetings. Special services included a series of four meetings in November, addressed by Mr. Stauffer, the Anniversary of the organization of the Song Service (March 24), addressed by Rev. C. E. Darwent, pastor of the Union Church, the second special Memorial Service (May 26), addressed by Rev. S. M. Zwemer of Cairo, Egypt, Christmas Sunday, Easter, Mother's Day (May 12), Red Cross Sunday (May 19), and the Baccalaureate of the Shanghai American School. In addition to those already mentioned the speakers of the year included the following, to whom the thanks of the Committee and of the Song Service are especially due for gratuitous service: E. J. Anderson, Julean Arnold, C. L. Boynton, C. L. Bromley, F. N. D. Buchman, C. N. Caldwell, W. M. Campbell, J. B. Cochran, W. M. Danner, G. Sherwood Eddy, R. F. Fitch, C. W. Harvey, W. J. Hawkins, Paul Hutchinson, E. C. Lobenstine, C. S. Lobingier, H. W. Luce, D. W. Lyon, R. J. McMullen, F. L. Hawks Port, Frank Rawlinson, W. Hopkyn Rees, J. K. Sague, F. K. Sanders, Arthur H. Smith, and A. L. Warnshuis. These friends have helpfully invited our attention and interest to a wide range of topics, religious, social and patriotic.

The Committee reports that the expenditures for the past year, including rent for hall, donations, printing, speaker's travelling expenses, etc., are $1,747. 53.

In conclusion of the report for the year the outgoing Committee of the American Song Service presents the following recommendations to the Song Service for its consideration and action: 1. That the Song Service Committee for the ensuing year adopt, as its working basis, the form of organization as drafted by the 1917-18 committee. (Draft to be read at meeting.) 2. That, in general, the present form of the American Song Service be continued. 3. That the meetings of the American Song Service, as conducted at present, be discontinued during the months of July, August and September, 1918. 4. That a committee be appointed by the American Song Service to carry on its work for the ensuing year. 5. That wider opportunities for

contributing be given those who attend the American Song Service during the coming year. Committee: F. R. Sites, Ruby S. Ferris, J. H. Black, J. C. McCracken, A. Q. Adamson, J. B. Powell, R. P. Roberts, F. J. Raven, C. L. Boynton, B. A. Robinson, J. J. Brenneman, M. T. Stauffer, Grace L. Coppock, N. A. Viloudaki.

Proposed Budget For 1918-1919:

Rent of Place of Meetings	$650.00
Printing, Postage and Supplies	$200.00
Speakers Travelling Expenses	$100.00
Incidentals	$ 50.00
Total Estimated Expenditures	$1,000.00

Former U. S. Consul-General and Shanghai's "Mayor" to be Speakers at Saturday Club Tiffin

The Saturday Club, which includes in its membership members of all Allied nationalities, including Japanese and Chinese, will assemble for a tiffin at the Carlton to-day (June 22) at 12.15 o'clock. The tiffen will be one of the most interesting so far held. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will preside, and addresses will be made by Charles Denby and E. C. Pearce.

Mr. Pearce needs no introduction to residents of Shanghai, but for the benefit of non-residents it is stated that he is the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, a position which gives him powers and responsibilities similar to that of a Mayor in an American city, and is also the head of one of the largest and most substantial British business houses in the Settlement. He will speak on the "Unity of the Allies."

Mr. Denby is also very well known to the Shanghai community, he having served for several years as Consul-General for the United States, going from here to hold a similar position. Mr. Denby is again in the service of his country, after having spent several years in business, he having but recently resigned the presidency of the Hup Motor Corporation to take up service with the United States War Board, and his present visit to China is for the purpose of making investigations as regards the products and business of China generally. Mr. Denby has held quite a number of positions in China and is the son of a former Minister to this country; he was First Secretary of the American Legation at Peking from 1893 to 1897 and was Secretary-General to the Provisional Government established by the Allied Powers for the district of Tientsin during the Boxer crisis; he also served as former Advisor to the Governor-General of North China from 1902 to 1905. His subject will be "American War Activities."

Y. M. C. A. Building Fund now Up to $40,000

The campaign of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. for Mex. $250,000 for a new building in keeping with the growth of the city and to relieve the overcrowded condition of the present quarters of the organization has now reached approximately $40,000, which is considerably short of the goal. With the close of the campaign next Saturday, but a week distant, the variou steam managers are planning an extra-strenuous drive for the coming week. C. T. Wang, manager of the campaign, has proposed the following objective program for donations during the present week:

5	subscriptions	of $10,000	each	$50,000
10	"	5,000	"	$50,000
50	"	1,000	"	50,000
100	"	500	"	50,000
250	"	108	"	25,000
		Other	gifts	25,000
		Grand	Total	$250,000

In addition to the drive that is being conducted locally, telegrams have been sent to Chinese officials and business men in all parts of the country soliciting their contributions to the building fund. There is a feeling that considerable will be raised in this manner, but the fact remains that Shanghai has not yet responded as it should to this appeal. One friend of the Y. M. C. A., a foreigner, who has himself contributed liberally to the institution, said last week: "I consider this campaign of the Y. M. C. A. to enlarge its facilities in Shanghai to be just as important as other campaigns that have been conducted in Shanghai in support of war activities. We in the Far East do not have the larger opportunity for service that our fellow business men in America, Great Britain, France and Italy have, but we do have a responsibility in the general campaign for making the world safe for democracy and a better place to live in. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. performs a very important function in this connection."

American School Board Votes to Broaden Scope

A. R. Hager, manager of the International Correspondence Schools, has been appointed a member of the board of control of the Shanghai American School. Recently the School Board of the Shanghai American School sent an invitation to the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce of China asking the organizations to each appoint a representative to serve on the board. Mr. Hager was the appointee of the American Association. The American Chamber of Commerce has not yet made its appointment, but will probably do so during the coming week. The following persons constitute the present board of control of the school: F. W. Bible, chairman; C. L. Boynton, secretary, vice-chairman; L. A. Hearn, treasurer; Guy C. Stockton, J. M. Blain, W. B. Burke, C. M. Caldwell, Mrs. J. M. Espy, E. C. Lobenstine, Mrs. J. Y. McGinnis, Mrs. W. E. Macklin, Mrs. Alexander Paul, Mrs. R. D. Stafford and H. A. Wilbur. In addition to the foregoing, Dr. M. D. Eubank of Hangchow has been sent to America to conduct a campaign for a new building. Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, and Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, are ex-officio members of the Board. The purpose of the School Board in inviting two members to serve from the non-missionary community is the result of a desire to broaden the scope of the school and to work for the establishment in Shanghai of an institution in keeping with American interests and population in Eastern China.

Correction

In an article in the REVIEW last week by T. C. Tsang entitled, "A Successful Chinese Tobacco Company," it was stated that the Chinese Nanyang Brothers Company imported last year from the United States eighteen million pounds of Virginia-Carolina bright-leaf tobacco for cigarette manufacturing purposes. Since the article was published we have been informed that the figures given in the original article were entirely too optimistic, the correct amount being between three and four million pounds.

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05-150

Women's Work

Physical Exhibition at Institution for the Blind

An interesting exhibition of Physical work by the Institution for the Chinese Blind was given before a large audience on Saturday afternoon, June 15, at No. 4 Edinburgh Road. The entire program was arranged by the Chinese teachers, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, and the progress made by the pupils was quite marked throughout the whole program. The exhibition consisted of dumb-bell drills, Swedish exercises, and folk-dancing. An interesting feature, worthy of special mention, was the pyramid-building. In all seven different figures were built, ending with the form of a Chinese pagoda. The manner in which the blind boys climbed on each other's backs displayed much confidence and won much applause. A fire drill was then given and the blind boys cleared the building in fifty-eight seconds. In addition there was an interesting and instructive display of industrial work done by the blind in America, of which there are several thousand men and women earning their own living in their homes, and others in factories and shops. Most of the work done is industrial work and emphasis is placed on this line. The following articles were on display: rugs, hammocks, woven scarfs, pillows, baskets, aprons, and pottery. The buildings were all open for inspection by the visitors. The institution is badly in need of financial support and it is hoped that they may not be forced to decrease the faculty and pupils for this reason.

American Red Cross Work Rooms Moved

Owing to the recent fire that took place at the American Red Cross Work Rooms at 18b Kiangse Road, loaned by Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., the work has been transferred to the rooms provided by the American Trading Company, on the third floor at No. 53 Szechuen Road.

She Has Russia Written on Her Heart

Miss Olive Gilbreath, a young Missouri author, now in Russia, writes that: "If Mary had Calais written on her heart then I have Russia written on mine." Miss Gilbreath was born and reared in Missouri, educated at the University of Michigan and Wellsley College, is thoroughly an American but declares her heart is and has always been in Russia. She passed through Shanghai two weeks ago on her way to Vladivostock and spent some time here with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fitch, 50 Dixwell Road, and Mr. and Mrs. Lang, 60 Route Vallon (Mrs. Robert Lang being a classmate of hers at Wellsley College in 1906), and is now at Vladivostock waiting entrance into Russia to secure some material for her writings. Miss Gilbreath has traveled extensively, and has written of many lands, as of the daisy-colored hills of Devon, the purple skies of Egypt, Nikko radiantly cherry-blossomed, and apricot-tiled Peking. In one of her letters home this year she said that one could be happy in Peking were it not for Russia, and in "Amerikana," which appeared in *Harper's Magazine* and is now sold in book form, she wrote that: "Russia is far more overwhelming than the Far East. In China and Japan one stands above the stream and views life vicariously. But in Russia one cannot escape. In a word, it is the most mysterious, the most troublous

force in the world, freighted at present with conspicuous significance. To me it seems black-earth Russia, Russia the bread-giver of the nations, Russia the unmoral, the fatal, mysterious, and Russia also of gentle and monotonous and bewildering multitudinous variety, but as unified as the sands of sea." Miss Gilbreath has been royally received in Russia during her visits there. The Princess Galetsin has been especially kind to her and it was in her box in the Imperial Opera House at Moscow that Miss Gilbreath first saw the opera "Sadko."

Before coming to the East Miss Gilbreath studied the Russian language, the language she declares now that she would sell her soul to. She confesses that the Russian literature has depressed her at times, but the Russian dancing and music will never cease to fascinate her and that "they have caught all of the color of the Slav, and shot a new pattern through the web of life." In "Miss Amerikana," her latest production, to be had in book form now, she writes: "Of one thing I am certain, never again shall I be free from Russia. Footloose always, I must turn eastward." Miss Gilbreath is the only child of a prominent Missouri minister, in Adair County, and much of her material has appeared in the different American magazines.

Tea to be Served at American Woman's Exchange

Tea will be served at the American Woman's Exchange, No. F 128 Bubbling Well Road, to-day (June 23) at 3:30 p.m. The following ladies will serve: Mrs. G. J. Petrocelli, Mrs. Prowett, and the Misses Watson, Troutwine, McCloskey and Powell.

Women and Events

The Chief of the Metropolitan Police at Peking has issued a proclamation in the Mandarin language prohibiting foot-binding by Chinese girls.

Graduation Exercises have been held at the Shanghai American School, 147 N. Szechuen Road, the McTyeire School for Chinese girls, and the Shanghai Baptist College this week ending.

At the business meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai at the Carlton on Tuesday morning, June 18, Mrs. Frederick Ashley, Medhurst Road, was unanimously elected as chairman of the Music Department for the ensuing year.

The first unit of American women agriculturists organized by the committee for devastated France will sail shortly to work land assigned to it in the Aisnes region by the French Government.

The goal of the University of Missouri Red Cross Auxiliary is 1,000 compresses a week. This goal has been reached every week except one.

M. C .P.

Correspondence

A Caustic View of Conditions in China

To the Editor, Millard's Review:—

Apart from the political crisis the summary execution of General Lu is generally expected to precipitate, the effect of the outrage on foreign public opinion, more especially democracies like France, Great Britain and the United States, will be damaging to the Peking Government. That a man whose only

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

05-151

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WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

crime, so far as is known,—his summary execution precludes the possibility of his guilt or innocence being established—was the advocacy of peace between North and South should pay for his pacificism with his life at the hands of an unscrupulous militarist seems unreal in a republic such as China claims to be. It would be true to say that the Government of China, or rather what is known as the "Government" of China, to be precise, is the most wicked and unscrupulous with which this wretched country has ever been afflicted. Totally regardless of the country's interests, these men are engrossed in an unseemly struggle for pelf and power, a struggle which is fast leading China into bankruptcy, and which, should it proceed much longer unchecked, will result in the transfer of all its great resources into alien hands, without anything to show for this reckless dissipation of a nation's wealth. The most shameful feature of the whole thing is that Peking is using China's nominal espousal of the cause of the Allies as a pretext for the contraction of huge loans for one thing or another—for the army, navy, railways, telegraphs, and what not, although the sum-total of the assistance Peking has so far rendered to the Allies is in inverse ratio to the noise Chinese politicians have been making about their high-souled adherence to the Allied cause. A "government" that signs an agreement for the revival of the opium curse in China, which most people had begun to believe had been expunged, for the sole enrichment of Chinese officials; pawns the sovereignty, independence and vital resources of the country for alien gold; distributes bribes in connection with bogus presidential and parliamentary elections, cannot, in all conscience, be deeply concerned about the cause of democracy. There is a suggestion of Nero's madness in the report of a Peking paper that the high officials of the Capital are giving theatrical parties in their private residences at which the histrionic stars of the Metropolis are being engaged for the delectation of the jaded officials. *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

DISAPPOINTED FRIEND OF CHINA.

Shanghai, June 18, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese Editors Discuss the Subject of Mobilization

The *Yorodzu* has a signed article on the question by Mr. Kuroiwa, the proprietor and editor of the paper, who is one of the most prominent figures of the journalistic circles of this country. After reviewing the war situation in the West he says that the situation is most critical not only for the chief powers concerned but for the whole world. To borrow some terminology, the two contestants stand on the edge of the ring, the one defending himself desperately on his tip toes and the other throwing in the whole weight of his body with his hands and feet stretched out to the limits. Either the one is to be pushed out of the ring or the other to fall flat. The fate of the war and with it the fate of the world hangs on a hair's-breadth.

At this juncture what more resources have the Allies to stem the last mighty efforts of the enemy and regain their tenable position? All that the Allies had at their disposal has been spent. Nothing but the Japanese army remains to save the situation. In the whole wide world there is nothing but the prompt action of our army that can save England and France and humanity from this crisis.

The time will be up very shortly unless we hurry.

Mr. Kuroiwa thinks that the Allies will soon make a proposal for the Japanese intervention. What is the Government going to do then? What conclusion have we reached, what preparations have we to meet the demand of the Allies?

The policy of the Terauchi Ministry is plain. We know that the Ministry is simply waiting. The arrow is applied to the string and the bow is stretched but the man who holds it is waiting. What is he waiting for? Is he waiting for the final result of the contest? Is he playing the part of a mere scarecrow? What is he thinking about the destiny of the world that the fate of this war may bring? What are our army and navy for if they cannot be used in a crisis like this? They are not worth a penny if they can't be made useful to win the game that divides the world and in which we are actually involved as one of the Allies.

The Allies are going to propose our intervention as sure as daylight and what, we ask again, is Count Terauchi going to do? This paper, says the proprietor, has been standing for mobilization ever since the question was agitated three months ago. We have never failed to urge the importance of it on all possible occasions. We will continue urging it as long as there is yet chance and hope. We do so because we feel sure that a greater thing than mere considerations of cost and sacrifice are at stake in the question.

We emphatically declare that as soon as the proposal of the Allies comes Japan must act promptly. The number of soldiers may be half a million or one million or even two millions, as many as demanded and

as many as this country can spare. And we shall advance west of Irkutsk as far as the Urals or across them even into the territory of European Russia and until we encounter the main enemy. We shall go as far as we can and as far as the enemy can be effectively checked. We shall not be afraid of the task, for we have either to win this war for the Allies or stand under the Teutonic influence and lick the dust. We have to choose and no sacrifice will be too costly compared with the horror and ignominy of the latter alternative.

The *Yomiuri* thinks that there are some signs that the mobilization question is again taken up seriously by the Government. Although during the three months since the first fever subsided there have not been any particular developments in the situation of Siberia that demand a change of the policy of the Government we have the impression that somehow or other there has lately set in a tendency for change among the government authorities. May it not be that there has been going on secretly some sort of negotiations with the Allies?

The reasons for the impression, explains the editor, are various. The new Foreign Minister has spoken on some private occasions as if he were in favor of mobilization. We have been watching closely the doings of the Government with this hint in mind and we note that Prince Yamagata again came up to the city and it was followed by the holding of a Gensuikai, a council of military authorities. We do not know, of course, what the council discussed. Our opinion is a mere guess but it is very suggestive. Politics is a treacherous thing and our prediction may be completely frustrated. We simply state what we think without claiming any particular insight.

Japan's Hand in China's Finances

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

The reform of China's currency was originally regarded as an international affair. The money necessary for effecting the reform was to be provided by the international syndicate and thus the dominating influence of any one country eliminated. But the war intervened, the money was not forthcoming, and the reform of China's currency system seemed farther off than ever. Japan, however, was in a different position to the other belligerents. Her war expenses were small and her profits from the war activities of the other belligerents large. She was therefore in a position to carry out her share, and two sums of Yen 10,000,000 each were advanced to China as part of the Currency Loan. It does not appear how far these loans have gone to the improvement of the currency. Judging from Dr. Sakatani's remarks on the situation they have had small effect. We also have the regretful acknowledgement of Dr. Tong that the proceeds of the loans that have already been concluded "have been merely squandered." In this way, of course, China is merely playing into the hands of Japan.

It is of little good for Chinese publicists to wring their hands and complain that their country is approaching the position of being a fief of Japan if they are unable to produce statesmen who can rule the country honestly and well. It is to be admitted that the war came at a bad time for China in that it has withdrawn that international control of her finances which was one source of protection. The result is that China, whether through the incapacity or the laches of her

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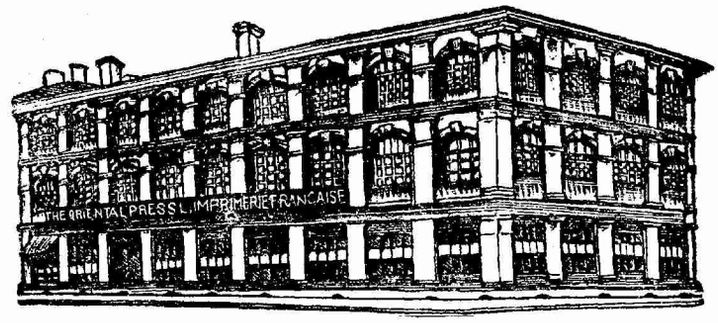

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statesmen, is compelled to draw help from outside, and the only country which can, or is inclined to, accord that help is Japan. There is a good deal said about Japan's assistance being forced on China. Thus Dr. Tong describes a design by which China is to be compelled to appoint Dr. Sakatani as financial advisor, which consists in arranging a provincial loan and then withdrawing it at the last moment, leaving the Provincial Governor to discover that it is the refusal of China to appoint a Japanese financial advisor which is the origin of the deadlock, and causing him to bring pressure to bear on the Government for removing the trouble. This is no doubt very ingenious, but the fact cannot be overlooked that it was China's desire for foreign loans which first gave Japan her opportunity. The best, if the most drastic, treatment of China would be to deprive her of all foreign financial assistance altogether; to leave her to her own resources and let her work out her own salvation. Like a spendthrift the more she has the more she wants, and it seems that as long as she has anything to sell or mortgage she will keep on borrowing money. It is not the fact of borrowing money which is the evil; it is the fact that no country regards China's solvency as beyond question and that each lender demands security. Japan raised foreign loans in her early days and has raised more since, but no security has been asked for or given. It is true that in the Russo-Japanese War loan a declaration was made as to the loan being based on the security of the State monopolies, but this was merely an informal announcement and in the absence of any exchange of documents was not binding. Japan in her early days would as soon have thought of mortgaging any of her property for a foreign loan as she would have thought of placing the country under foreign protection. That she should now be applying to China measures, the results of which she feared as applied to herself, is sufficient to justify the Chinese alarm, an alarm, however, which seems to have no effect in staying the course of the disease. Until China can secure a Government which shall decide upon a no-foreign-loan policy, the country will be always in danger—a danger so far averted by international jealousy but liable to becoming pressing when such international jealousy is removed.

China's Parliamentary System

From the Min Kuo Jih Pao (Shanghai)

The highest power of a country is the people themselves. Parliament is the direct representative of the people, and for this reason, it should be the highest power in the government. The doctrine of check and balance is wrong, since the other two bodies, the executive and the judiciary, are the products of Parliament (the writer is evidently in ignorance of the system of the United States and the methods by which the president is chosen either under the old electoral college system or the recent popular election of the chief magistrate). Therefore Parliament enjoys a higher place of dignity and power than the executive and the judiciary.

We may draw an analogy from a monarchy, in which the king or emperor is supreme, all departments of state being subject to him. So in a democracy the people are supreme, and their representatives, Parliament, should therefore be the highest power of government. But this is far from being the case in China. Instead of power and dignity the representatives of the people are held in contempt and disregard. Now let us have a few words on the way the Government treats Parliament. The former has adopted the method employed by high officials towards their subordinates, the whole purpose of which is to make use of them. This consists of high pay and honorable position in order to keep them satisfied and willing to do as ordered. If there should be any recalcitrant characters, they would be treated with severity and suppressed. The Government has used both methods in its dealings with Parliament. Those who are amenable to its wishes are sure of good positions and wealth, while dissolution of Parliament itself had been effected twice on account of the latter's refusal to bend to the order of the Government.

As Parliament chooses the President, every chief magistrate before election is solicitous regarding it. But so soon as his ambition is fulfilled, when Parliament puts obstacles in the way of his free action, he seeks its destruction. Under such a system the parliamentary system of this country can not be stable and it always invites trouble. Therefore a radically different disposition of power among the legislative, the executive and the judiciary must be effected in order to bring peace and order to the country.

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The Execution of Lu Chien-chang

From the Hsin Min Pao (Shanghai)

Lu Chien-chang, an important man in Yuan Shih-kai's administration and once Tuchun of Shensi, was court martialled by Hsu Shu-cheng. The specific charge was that he tried to influence the Fengtien troops to favor peace. Lu Chien-chang was a favorite of Yuan Shih-kai, who appointed him chief of the Bureau for Military Offence, and in that capacity he put many men to death. From that post he was promoted to be Tuchun of Shensi, but after the death of Yuan Shih-kai the people drove him away. In attempting to regain his influence and position, he helped Chang Hsun to restore the monarchy. But his scheme was prevented from materialisation by the prompt action of General Tuan Chi-jui, who immediately upon the restoration summoned the Northern generals to overthrow the pig-tailed Chief. Lu then turned a somersault in political faith and became a Kuo Min Tang—republican. His object was to oust Ni Shih-chung from Anhwei so that he might be the Tuchun there. He offered to the Min Tang his service as peace-maker and for that purpose he visited General Li Hsun in Nanking. Although he failed in bringing about a settlement, he became an important political figure overnight. His death at the hand of Hsu Shu-cheng, the leading spirit of the war policy of the North, comes as a surprise to the public, because no one expected that Hsu would take this extreme step however much he might hate Lu. The reason is that though the Peiyang Party, to which both Hsu and Lu belong, is divided into hostile camps, yet a certain amount of appearance of harmony has been observed. Hsu in killing Lu takes off the mask, and the public is invited to see the real condition in the Peiyang Party. This may be the beginning of a serious movement that is being evolved in that Party itself.

Why the New Opium Scandal?

From the Peking Leader

As far as can be ascertained, under the arrangement, the Opium Combine is to receive the sum of $15,000,000 in 6 per cent national bonds maturing in ten years. In return the Government is to receive from the Combine 1,700 chests of opium at Tls. 6,200 per chest and will sell them to the above Syndicate, nominally an anti-opium society, at Tls. 8,200 per chest. The latter will resell the same to the public as "anti-opium pills" at any price it pleases.

Now, in all conscience, why this agreement? And why this new insult to the people of this nation? According to the understandings of 1907, 1911, and 1913 between this country and Great Britain, China had almost completely stamped out this insidious drug. For in the beginning of 1913, the British Government announced that in recognition of the sincerity of China in this direction, the export of Indian opium to China would be stopped once and for all from April of that year. As to the opium stocks already accumulated in the treaty ports, it was decided that no official action was to be taken. At the time it was pointed out in the House of Commons that this license for the accumulated stocks to be "assimilated" or absorbed into the interior of China would undo all the good work already accomplished, but the British Government did not feel justified to take any further action in the matter. In the light of present events it is a matter for sincere regret that Great Britain did not go a step further and also legislate in regard to the accumulated stocks.

This fact, however, does not exonerate the Chinese Government from its own responsibility. For what need is there to take over these stocks from the foreign opium merchants who have already made more profits than they had ever hoped for? We are told the national treasury is empty. If the Government is rich enough to buy these stocks surely its first duty is to relieve those who are needy and destitute, and not those who have more than they want....It may be contended that the Government in this case is not the primary beneficiary of the transaction, but is merely acting as a go-between between the Opium Combine and the so-called anti-opium Syndicate. But since China has already pledged its word to Great Britain and the world to eradicate this insidious evil, why are we now made to appear as if we are deliberately going back on our word? Have we not enough troubles, external as well as internal, without having this additional burden to shoulder? And has the Government no sense of self-respect—respect for its own dignity and duty of protecting the people as well as respect for the people of this nation of which it is supposed to be the official spokesman?

Should Great Britain Resume the Opium Traffic in China?

From The Central China Post (Hankow)

Our correspondent *Rover* writes: "The opium traffic, so far from being abated and extinguished, is being daily revived and resuscitated. Opium is grown in large quantities in the dim recesses of the Kweichow mountains and no one who cares, or finds time, to tell the truth has the power or authority to stop the cultivation. The Kweichow Tuchun placards every road and hamlet with proclamations threatening instant execution to any opium grower if apprehended, and at the same time his soldiers carry opium as their military war chest on their expeditions into Hunan. The commodity is so little in bulk and as it speedily doubles in value wherever the warriors go it is more valuable than silver. The opium doubles its value when it reaches Hungkiang, again doubles when it reaches Changteh, and more than doubles if it can pass the barriers of *likin* and customs and reach Hankow or Shasi. A couple of years ago one never saw opium publicly smoked, although it was done in the privacy of the chamber, but in visiting officials I have more than once seen it exposed and consumed. It seems a pity just now when our resources are being taxed to the utmost by this war, that we, the British, should have abandoned the opium revenue out of humanitarian principles. We put our faith in China's resolve to free herself of the incubus and now we have been hoodwinked, as our trade has been given up and China is cultivating opium in her distant provinces and conserving the trade. There are many rich and influential firms ostentatiously engaged in other business whose staple trade is opium. It ought to be one of two things, either opium is to be abolished in reality and truth by the Chinese, or else if they elect to retain the trade, then we ought to be allowed to enter the market again with our Indian opium. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

We cannot agree with our correspondent. If the Chinese choose to debauch themselves with opium we have no call to help in the process. Even granting that much money may be made in this way, the worship of the golden calf consecrates no cause. As well argue that great gains may be made just now by playing into the hands of the enemy and turning traitor to our country. The man who promotes the opium trade is traitor to the cause of righteousness, and no amount of money will ever make him smell sweet in the nostrils of right thinking men. But it is not true that China as a whole has gone back on her determination to suppress opium. The revival of the traffic is due to the confusion of the times, and it would be as reasonable to say that because bandits swarm in many provinces China has turned her back on law and order. During the last half dozen years the Chinese have given the strongest possible proofs of the sincerity of their determination to put down the opium smoking vice. They, too, have sacrificed enormous revenues; they have burned up opium in bonfires by the millions of taels worth and have inflicted most drastic punishments on dealers in the drug. With the return of more orderly conditions they will do the same again, and it is our business to stand by and help in the removal of what they declare —and what we admit—to be nothing but a curse.

Stabilizing Silver

From The Financial Times (London)

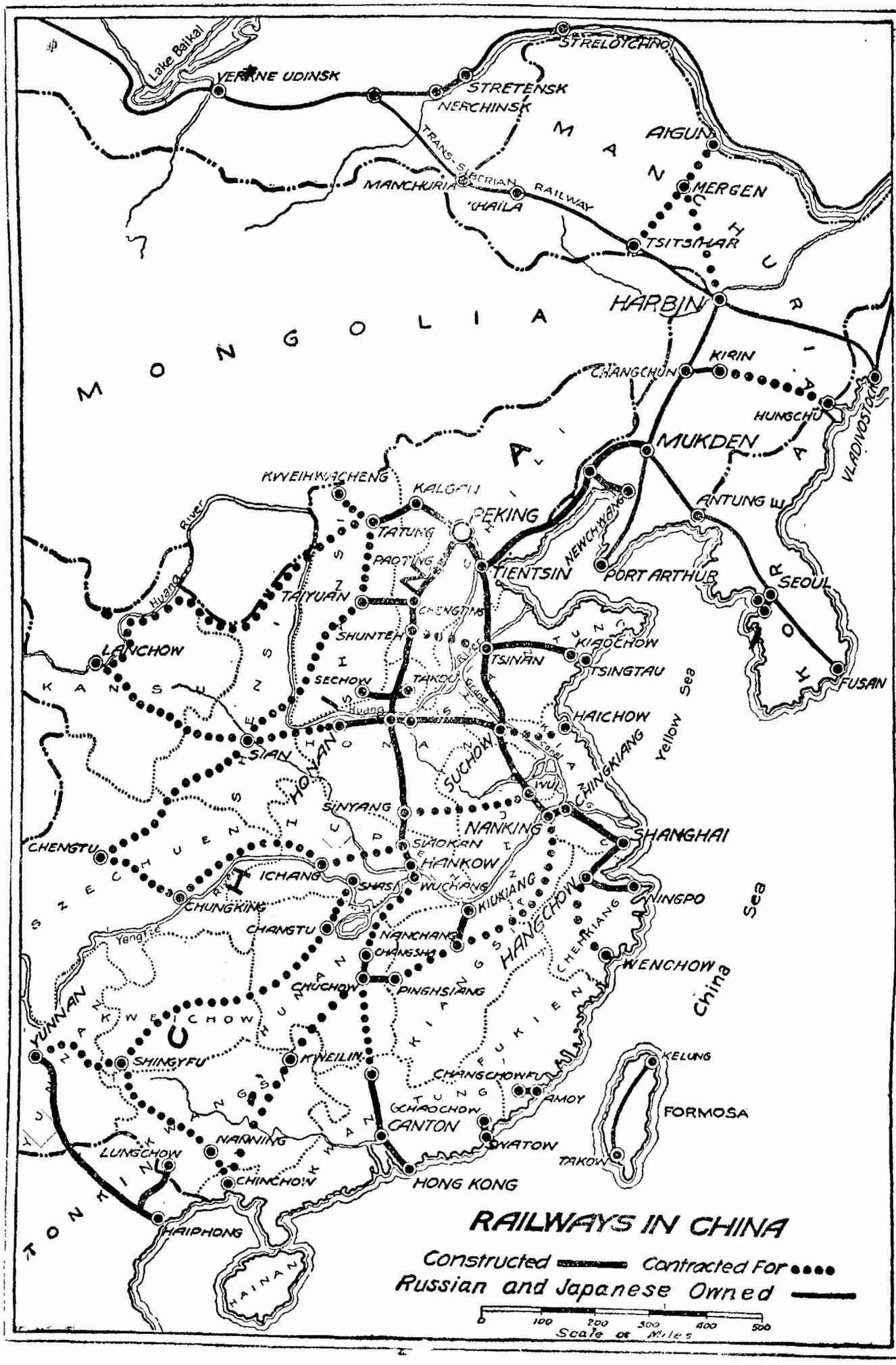
The recent sharp advance in the price of silver, which has now reached 47¾d per ounce, seems to be the direct result of the United States action in dealing with the problem of silver resources, and while the quantity of the metal available for currency purposes in the East is likely to be increased it seems probable that a correlative result will be stabilization of the price of silver at a very high level for some time to come. The Bill which has been introduced into the United States Senate provides for the melting into bullion of a considerable portion of the Treasury's holding of about 376,000,000 ounces of silver dollars held against silver certificates in circulation. It is unnecessary here to discuss the method by which it is proposed that the gap thus caused in the currency system shall be filled. In effect, however, it is estimated that it will result in the release of something not far short of 200,000,000 ounces of silver, which could be sold or exported instead of gold to maintain exchanges in the East and in other silver-using countries. If this were all, the immediate effect might have been a fall in the value of the metal. Under the provisions of the Bill as at present drafted it is provided, however, that the Treasury must buy new silver at the fixed price of a dollar an ounce for the purpose of replacing the coins withdrawn, new silver certificates being issued as the reserve is again built up.

There is a good deal of uncertainty still remaining as to the degree of latitude which will be allowed to the Administration in the working of the measure, but since it has the backing of the Secretary of the Treasury it is fairly certain that it will pass into law, and the probability is that the political power of the Silver party in the States will ensure its being fully exercised.

The important point which will thus be established is that "dollar silver" will be the rule in the United States, and as that country is by far the largest producer in the world it will tend to stabilize the quotation for the metal in other countries at round about the equivalent figure. Calculated at the current rate of exchange the equivalent in standard silver is about 46⅝d, so that on this basis the recent advance has been fully justified, and the quotation is likely to be maintained at round about the present level. The fixing of such a high price in relation to gold should in the ordinary way tend to stimulate production, and if there was any real improvement in the Mexican political position it would certainly do so. Under present conditions, however, it is doubtful whether there will be any considerable expansion of output, and in view of the great demand for silver currency in India and the Far East it seems probable that the amount released by the United States will be very quickly absorbed.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company

The annual meetings of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company (held this year June 18) are always of great interest, to Americans in particular, owing to the fact that about ten years ago all the American life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Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
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Scale of Miles
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
KOREA
Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
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HAINAN
TONKIN
Yellow Sea
China Sea
Huang River
Yangtze
Grand Canal

05-158

Railway Building in China

ONE of the best evidences that the greatest battles for railway concessions in China are still to be fought, was the telegram from Peking about a week ago stating that the Japanese Government had protested to the Peking authorities against the granting to a British syndicate of a concession to run a railway from Posiet Bay (south of Vladivostock) through Hung-chun (on the Korean border) to Kirin (the terminus of the Japanese branch from Changchun), the latter being the point where the Japanese lines touch the southern spur of the Russian-Siberian line. The Japanese Government made reference to a prior agreement which it claims covers this territory.

The subject of railway enterprises in China has a peculiar fascination for railway engineers. The problem in this country is somewhat different to that which has confronted the pioneer railway man in the development of America. There the railway blazed the trail through a sparsely inhabited country, relying for its future profits upon the development of the resources which would later inevitably follow through the introduction of settlers. In China, on the other hand, the population is already here, and a large business awaits the railway trains immediately they are put into operation, it being merely a question of inducing the owners of goods to have them carried by rail instead of by cart, wheel-barrow or junk.

Despite the almost ridiculous cheapness of labor in China as compared with the remuneration which workers in America are accustomed to receive, railways in China can always compete against any of the old-fashioned methods, except perhaps in those places where steam launches are in operation on the interior waterways. The railways also have a great advantage over the old-fashioned carrying methods in that they not only break down the rigors of the *likin* (inter-district transit tax) system, but also—and this is the most important—they prevent the tax collectors from overcharging in collecting the taxes. The Chinese railways are able to get suitable coal for propulsion purposes at cheap figures and the cost of operation is naturally very much lower than in Western lands as the total pay-roll of the large army of workers required for the operation of a railway calls for quite modest figures as compared with pay-rolls in America. The initial cost of rolling stock is, of course, higher than in America, but on the other hand the construction of the road-bed is accomplished much more cheaply.

An interesting detail of railway bridge building in China was to be noted about ten years ago when the line from Shanghai to Hangchow was laid down. The country through which the road runs is mostly a low-lying, sandy plain, traversed by numerous waterways, usually slow running and deep, ranging in width from twenty-five to two hundred yards. In bridging the majority of these streams the Chinese engineers resorted to what in Western lands would be considered a novel method. They figured it out (and correctly too, because of the cheap cost of labor) that it would be cheaper to dig a new temporary channel for the streams rather then to put down pontoons into the deep water. The result was that the bridge piers were built across a dry river-bed, the water again being turned into the old channel when the work had been completed.

The difference in the class of business which the railway in China deals with as compared with a newly established line in America (or in Canada) has an important bearing on the method to be followed in equipping the lines. The question in China is, Will it pay best to put down a heavy road-bed and well-built expensive rolling stock or will it be better to follow the method used, for instance, by the late J. J. Hill of simply throwing down rails, the cheapest that can be got, and leave improvements to be supplied when business warrants it. The experience in China is that it is by far the wisest policy to put down a substantial road-bed from the very start and to equip the line with the best of rolling stock. It has to be remembered that a greater part of the materials have to be imported, and the freight and handling cost forms a very large percentage of the purchasing price.

The railways in China are paying handsome profits.

insurance companies withdrew from active work in China. There are a number of life insurance companies with head offices in Shanghai, but the China Mutual is by far the most important and the most carefully and conservatively conducted. The meeting last Tuesday was presided over by C. R. Burkill, a prominent Shanghai merchant, who, in the course of his address to the assembled shareholders, said: "You will see that the accounts are presented in a different form to that adopted in other years, for reasons given in our Report. The change made involves having four columns of figures in place of one, but we considered that the change now made was necessary. You will note that a transfer was made during the year from our Silver Fund to our Gold Fund. We decided during the year that whereas, owing to the high rate of interest obtained on silver investments, it was formerly advisable to keep the surplus of assets over liabilities in silver, the rate of exchange became during the year so favorable that we decided to transfer into gold investments the proportion of the surplus held against our policies in gold currencies. The position now is that not only are the liabilities under our policies in gold currencies covered by our gold assets, but a proportionate amount of our surplus is also invested in gold.

It will be convenient to state at this point that variations in the rate of exchange between gold and silver do not affect our position. Premiums received under policies in gold currencies are invested in gold, and premiums received under policies in silver currencies are invested in silver securities. If, for instance, a premium under a sterling policy is paid to our cashier at the head office in silver, the silver is immediately expended in the purchase of a sterling draft, and forwarded to our London bankers. In this way, we avoid the taking of any risk on exchange, and are quite unaffected by any rise or fall in the rate.

A further point to which I must call your attention is our treatment of our assets and liabilities in roubles. In 1915 we subscribed for Rls. 60,000 in the 2nd Russian Internal War Loan. At the beginning of last year we had a few rouble policies on our books, but during the year, as the rouble exchange fell, we had a number of applications for policies in roubles. Following our principle of avoiding any gambling in exchange, we forwarded all premiums under such policies to the credit of our account in roubles with our bankers in Harbin. We ceased writing further business when it became difficult to make remittances to Harbin without danger of loss by theft.

The results of our valuation show that our liabilities in roubles are more than covered by the amount at our credit in roubles with our bankers, apart from our investment in the Russian War Loan. Even, therefore, if Russia repudiates this loan, we are more than covered in respect of our liabilities in roubles.

We have, however, considered that the sound view to take was to separate our rouble business entirely. The result of the separation is that in making provision for our bonus or distribution to shareholders, we ignore the value of the excess over the liabilities of rouble investments, or cash in hand, or at bankers. If and when conditions in Russia become more settled, we may be able to make a contribution to our divisible profits from our Rouble Fund."

The Shanghai Foreign Silk Association

The annual general meeting of the Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai was held June 18, E. T. Byrne presiding. The Chairman in his address to the members mentioned that the shipping question was naturally giving the silk merchants a great deal of difficulty; the committee had recently paid twelve hundred shillings per ton on a Japanese steamer, which, however, took away over 7,000 bales, thus relieving the congestion very materially. The demand for silk garments amongst the Chinese was constantly increasing, and whereas there were only two large silk shops in Shanghai three or four years ago, now there were seven, with many outport branches. The tendency in the price of silk is constantly upward, the item of coal alone being responsible for an addition of Tls. 25 (about G. $28) in the price of a bale of steam filature, and at the same time the price of country land and labor is also rising.

American Chamber of Commerce Elects Officers for 1918-19.

J. Harold Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company, was elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting held Monday afternoon, June 17, in the rooms of the U. S. Court for China. Other officers elected were as follows: Vice-President, W. C. Sprague, manager of the Standard Oil Company, and Secretary, J. B. Powell, Associate Editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW. In addition to the foregoing the following were elected to the Executive Committee: W. A. Burns, manager of the American Trading Company, J. W. Gallagher, manager of the U. S. Steel Products Company, L. Jacob, manager of the China & Java Export Company, J. H. McMichael, manager of Frazer & Company, W. A. B. Nichols, manager of Fearon, Daniel & Company, B. Atwood Robinson, manager of the Chinese American Company, W. C. Sprague, of the Standard Oil Company, P. F. Wisner, manager of P. F. Wisner & Company, J. J. Connell, manager of Connell Brothers Company (E. O. Baker to represent in Mr. Connell's absence), H. H. Arnold, manager of the engineering department of Andersen, Meyer & Company, J. H. Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, and B. C. Haile, manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The annual report of the proceedings of the Chamber for the past year, which had been printed and distributed preceding the meeting, was adopted. Since the report covered the period in which America had joined in the war against the Central Powers, much of the space was devoted to the problems that the Chamber had been confronted with in this connection. Perhaps the most interesting phase of the report was a statistical analysis of the trade between China and America since 1908. These figures follow:

CHINA—UNITED STATES TRADE

1908-1917

(Millions of Taels)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			TOTAL		
Year	China	U.S.A.	%	China	U.S.A.	%	China	U.S.A.	%
1908	396	41	10.4	277	23	8.3	671	65	9.7
1909	418	32	7.7	339	32	9.5	757	66	8.5
1910	463	25	5.3	381	32	8.5	844	55	6.5
1911	472	41	8.7	377	34	9.0	849	74	8.7
1912	473	36	7.6	371	35	9.5	843	71	8.4
1913	570	35	6.2	403	38	9.3	973	73	7.4
1914	569	41	7.2	356	40	11.3	926	82	8.8
1915	454	37	8.2	419	61	14.5	875	97	11.1
1916	516	54	10.4	482	72	14.9	998	126	12.2
1917	549	61	11.1	463	95	20.5	1012	156	15.4

Big Capital Reduction of a Standard Oil Subsidiary Company

In the Chancery Division (London) April 19 Justice Astbury heard the petition of the Tank Storage & Carriage Company, Limited, for confirmation of a reduction of capital from £1,500,000 to £125,000. J. Ashton Cross, for the company, said the company had sold a fleet of 20 steamers to the Transportation Company of Hongkong, and its capital was now largely in excess of its needs. The Standard Oil Company of America held practically all the shares in the petitioning company, and the Transportation Company of Hongkong was the American company in another guise.

His Lordship: You are proposing to return to the Standard Oil Company £1,375,000!

Mr. Cross: In substance it comes to that.

His Lordship: The petition says that, inasmuch as the vessels have been sold by the company, the present capital of 1½ millions in now unrepresented by avaliable assets. If that is so they have no right to return anything. You are really going, by the consent of the Standard Oil Company, to cancel 1,375,000 shares. Why don't you say so? Your resolution is that you are paying £1,375,000 to the Standard Oil Company. You are not doing anything of the kind. Who holds the balance of £125,000?

Mr. Cross said the Standard Oil Company held all the shares except 21, which were held by the three directors of the company, who were the nominees of the Standard Oil.

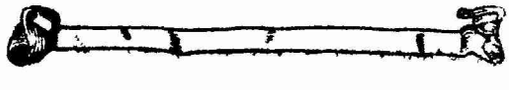
His Lorship directed that the petition should be amended by the omission of the words "unrepresented by available assets," and confirmed the reduction.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week.: C. W. Pilling, Manila; G. H. Dignan, Mukden; Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Blowen; Miss A. I. Guffin, Hangchow; T. H. Hanghey, Formosa; W. F. Bowman, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hatanater; M. Hemmerdenger, Peking; W. J. Gorham, San Francisco; Dr. L. W. Allen, San Francisco; Mrs. J. H. Browning, San Francisco; Miss J. H. Allen, San Francisco; Miss E. Allen, San Francisco; Mrs. Stone, San Francisco; Mrs. McDonald, Kobe; L. F. Tebbutt, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. M. Haas, New York; H. E. Heacock, Shanghai; Mrs. H. Railey, Hankow; P. D. G. Gain, Hongkong; A. O. Crance, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Heath' Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Williams, Kobe.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Max Bosker, Hongkong; Mr and Mrs. M., Greenfield, Harbin; Mrs. S. Voronora, Harbin; G. Papov, Harbin; G. Babrech, Harbin; Mrs. L. Hansen, Woosung; F. H. Kicker, Nanking; P. F. Begel, Nanking; de Rochean; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Starling, Wuhu; Rev. and Mrs. Reutherford Craighill; A. Mentschikoff, San Francisco; V. Jagodkin, Vladivostock; Shestacoff, Hongkong; A. E. Hansen, San Francisco; B. J. Smith; V. Lubensky, Tientsin; C. A. Paulden, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: T. Coward, Norway; B. W. Humphrey, Tientsin; T. D. W. Bannister, Hongkong; W. P. H. Dick, Hankow; Mrs. F. H. Viaes, Hankow; Mrs. W. A. Lewis, Hongkong; A. Petersen, Hankow; F. D. Goodward; P. P. Mirksch, Kobe; C. A. Henderson, Hongkong; E. G. Wilkinson, Nanking; H. K. Murphy, New York; C. W. Hayden, Shanghai.



IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of FRANK N. MEYER, Deceased.	Cause No. 660 Estate No. 250 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 16, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN KAVANAUGH, ADMINISTRATOR.

c o American Consulate-General,

Shanghai, China.

June 15, 1918.

An Interesting Book on Japan

Japan At The Cross Roads, by A. M. Pooley. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 10/6 net.

CAREFUL study of this book leads me to the conclusion that there are few foreigners better informed on Japan than Mr. Pooley. His book is a survey of the political, financial, industrial, social and religious matters of Japan. Though I may not agree with the author on many points, especially those relating to Emperor-worship, where he seems to be mistaken, yet I must admit that the book deserves the serious attention of the Japanese, as well as of foreigners interested in Japan.

That Japan "is fated to be the leader of the Asiatic races against the Caucasian ones is the much talked of Yellow Peril," says Mr. Pooley, "and the conditions under which it may occur are the tacit acquiescence by Great Britain, and the active support by Russia and France of Japan's aggressive policy towards China." Commenting on Japan's policy of aggression towards China, Mr. Pooley says: "It is an impertinence for Japan, which has made no original contribution, scientific or intellectual, to modern civilisation, to disparage the country from whom she has borrowed her own ethics, art, manners, language and religion."

While commenting on Mikado worship in Japan the author adduces considerable evidence to prove that "this is one of the biggest fictions ever written about Japan; that there never has been a revolution or

attempt at assassination of the monarch, such as has been only too common in other countries . . . . There is no nation in history which has shown less respect for its monarchs, and in the history of no other nation has the sovereign been so often the victim of murder, deposition, exile and insult." This is the first statement of its kind and I hesitate to subscribe to it in face of the numerous examples of extreme loyalty to the Mikado both in the ancient as well as in the modern history of Japan. When the late Emperor Meiji was lying on his death-bed, tens of thousands of his subjects gathered round the walls of the Imperial palace and remained praying and weeping, day and night, through drenching rain and scorching sun. This one fact, leaving aside all the examples of the past heroes who laid their lives cheerfully at the altar of the Heaven-born Emperor's love, should have convinced Mr. Pooley of the genuine love of the Japanese for the person of the Mikado.

Mr. Pooley denies the antiquity of the Imperial Household of Japan and remarks: "The Japanese Imperial Household does not descend in an unbroken line from ages unknown. Its pedigree is broken again and again by the offspring of concubines and of incestuous and adulterous connections." This statement is merely hypothetical as the author quotes no historical evidence to support it.

Mr. Pooley's remarks on the constitution of Japan are worthy of serious consideration. He labors to prove that the constitution of Japan is formed after the German constitution, in which the Emperor is all in all and the people have no voice. The clansmen who supported the Emperor during the war of 1868 really rule the country and the Emperor is only a figure head. He proves how newspapers are suppressed, professors dismissed, and public opinion gagged if they dare to express one word of criticism against the divine authority of the Mikado. Mr. Pooley calls the Japanese constitution conferred on the people under the Imperial Edict of October 12, 1881, "a bone without marrow." In this connection he gives the following interesting anecdote:

"A couple of years ago a very prominent lawyer, who has held high office in America, was banqueted by a barrister's club in Tokio and presented with a copy in English of the Constitution with Ito's commentaries thereon. A day or two afterwards he met one of his hosts and said to him: 'I have read that book of Ito's with great pleasure and greater interest, there is something in it I want you to enlighten me on, for as a good American I am interested in it.' 'Well, I will explain anything I can,' replied the Japanese barrister, 'What is it?' 'I only want you to point this out to me—where do the people come in in your Constitution?' 'Ah!' and the Tokio lawyer smiled, 'that's the clever point of our Constitution. They don't come in at all in practice.'"

That the Constitution is far from being democratic and so framed as to give all power to the oligarchy which now rules Japan in place of the Shogunate is the reasoned opinion of the learned author. The following remark in the same connection seems to be as bold as it is sound:

".....This extraordinary document (The Constitution), which rivetted the bonds of clannism on the nation, is in itself so indefinite, so contradictory and illogical that its drastic renovation is considered in Japan as the only possible cure. A Japanese jurist, Dr. Shimizu, has recently computed that there are forty-eight major faults in the Constitution of Japan."

In the book under review the late Marquis Inouye stands as the greatest statesman of modern Japan and Ito occupies a place next to him. He praises Inouye's policy in Korea, which was just and peaceful. Much space is devoted to Prince Katsura who hoped "to emulate the feats of Moltke and von Roon" and his second cabinet is described "as the most despotic of all the administrations which Japan has suffered since the so-called constitutional government was established in the country."

Saionji, who has twice been Premier of Japan, is described "as a bundle of contradictions. . . . unless he be accepted as the final proof that no Japanese statesman has any real political conviction."

Mr. Hara, the present head of the Seiyukwai (constitutional party) is praised for his high morality and honesty though "he has throughout his party career been the leader of a band of rascals."

Mr. Pooley seems to be quite certain that gold plays a very significant part in the political life of Tokio and excepting Mr. Inukai, the leader of the Kokominto party, few are above temptation. He quotes numerous examples to support his statement and a few can well be reproduced here:—

1. "In 1908 the Fujimoto Bank failed, and as a result of a complaint from the British Ambassador a searching investigation ensued, which showed that a sum of Yen 120,100 had been paid by the directors of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company to members of the Seiyukwai to induce the party to approve a measure creating a state monopoly of sugar."

2. "The municipalization of the Tokio tramways in 1902 brought Yen 395,000 to the Seiyukwai party."

3. "In 1908 a vote was worth eight yen, in 1912 it was worth fourteen."

Baron Goto, who now holds the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, does not escape the criticism of the author, who discribes the Baron as "principally noted for his ambition, vanity and servility." Though paying credit to Baron Goto for his great managing abilities, yet he remarks, "Foreign merchants openly assert that he is an incorrigible commission hunter" and that "his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with graft scandals."

If Mr. Pooley is to be relied upon, corruption is very common in Japan from the highest minister to the lowest constable, all being liable to be bought. But the records of the Naval scandal resulting in the fall of the Yamamoto Cabinet implicate, perhaps, Mr. Pooley too, if the information is correct.

At last Mr. Pooley has a good word to say about Count Terauchi who "will prove of much greater assistance to the Allies than ever Count Okuma was" and that "he is extremely pro-French and has no pro-German sympathies whatsoever."

It is a pity that Mr. Pooley has spent so much time and energy in bringing to the front only the weak points of the statesmen of Japan, and his book would have been much more interesting and useful had he done full justice also to the virtues of the leaders of Japan.

Mr. Pooley is puzzled and cannot understand why Japan, which is an Island Power, maintains such a large army when the country is poor. He thinks

she is justified in having a strong navy but why over-tax the people for a vast army which is not needed unless for an offensive and territorial expansion in China. He further remarks that "the employment of a Japanese army in Europe or India is incredible. To begin with the expense would be appalling, and secondly, such a cause would require the amendment of the Japanese Constitution." I do not understand how Mr. Pooley thinks the employment of the Japanese army in India incredible in face of the explicit provisions in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, according to which Japan is bound to keep peace in India.

That Japan is really an over-taxed country is proved in this book. He also tries to prove by a long array of facts and figures that Japan's financial position is not so strong as the world is led to believe and that many false statements are issued to keep the world under delusion.

The factory life of the Japanese girls is most unsatisfactory and ill-treatment of the overseers and long hours of work are ruining the health and morality of half a million Japanese girls. The following quotations from the book will speak for themselves:

"The number of women who are recruited as factory weavers reaches 200,000 every year, but of these 120,000 do not return to the parental roof. Either they become birds of passage, and move from one factory to another, or go as maids in dubious tea houses, or as illicit prostitutes. Among the 80,000 women who return to their homes, something like 13,000 are found to be sick, about 25 per cent of them having contracted consumption. . . . Japan is making this terrific sacrifice in order to increase her exports abroad." "The employment of children under 12 years of age is common and they have to work for 14 or 15 hours and are, in many cases, subject to sickening ill-treatment from the overseers." "Japanese factory workers are living under conditions which are inferior to those of slaves in certain respects."

What the result will be of this terrible suffering and sacrifice of the motherhood of Japan is easy to conceive. Humanity demands that American lady missionaries should extend their merciful hand to the rescue of the helpless *musume*.

Of the business immorality of Japan the less said the better and Mr. Pooley quotes some typical examples of it in his work.

A glance at the facts and figures quoted by Mr. Pooley will convince one that the majority of the population in Japan is sunk in starvation and abject poverty, though the "authorities brazen out to the world that the country is prosperous. The records of the criminal courts show that 90 per cent of the offences committed are thefts, fraud or robbery, while 95 per cent of the offenders are persons without property." The author arrives at the conclusion that "not only is the death-rate rising, but the birth-rate is falling, whilst there has been a steady increase in the number of the unmarried, an increase in no way set off by the high level of illegitimacy, ten per cent of the birth-rate."

Mr. Pooley thinks the Japanese editors "have absolutely no idea of fairmindedness, no idea of courtesy, no idea of decency, and but little idea of truth!"

Torture applied by the Police in extorting confessions is still very common in Japan. Mr. Pooley quotes many cases in which the Police tortured people to death. It will not be out of place to quote one of them:

"In one case a man, Naka Jima Masakichi, was convicted in May 1913 and sentenced to five years' imprisonmenrt for burglary on the evidence of his wife taken in secret in preliminary examination. Subsequently in May 1914 another man was arrested for quite a different crime and confessed spontaneously to the burglary. Enquiry was then made as to the wife's alleged evidence. It proved that she had steadily denied her husband's guilt. The Procurator had arrested her, and had had her detained in the Police cell below the court. These cells, which consist of three brick walls with iron bars across the front, like a cage, open on to the public corridor. Here the poor woman had been stripped stark naked, although she was *enceinte*, and locked up to be gazed and jeered at by every passer-by. After three days she had confessed that her husband might have committed the burglary." Her husband was tried again and acquitted *for lack of evidence*.

Mr. Pooley is of the opinion that the colonial policy of Japan has been borrowed from Germany. Hitherto Formosa and Korea have not proved profitable to the Empire. Korea is very badly governed as a well-known missionary once informed the author of the book under review. "You can have no idea of the reign of terror which exists in parts of Korea. The police and the gendarmerie are absolutely supreme and nobody dares to question their authority. Men and women disappear from their villages at night, and it is impossible to learn about them. Sometimes they come back as mysteriously and examination soon shows that they have been under secret detention, and often torture. . ."

"THE CHINA CRITIC"

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The Japanese reign of terror in Formosa and Korea sometimes gives rise to the numerous so-called conspiracies which are, according to Mr. Pooley, opportunities for the extermination of those who dare to protest against official despotism. "If a Korean makes a speech in a public place it is sedition, and for his hearers conspiracy. If a Formosan refuses to sell his land it is rebellion."

The manner in which the aboriginal inhabitants are dealt with in Formosa is described as follows:

"The plan now being followed is not one of subjugation, but of extermination. The savages are driven into areas circumscribed by wires heavily charged with electricity. Troops are then passed into their area and shoot down the aboriginies, whilst any of the latter who attempt to escape are killed by the electric current."

The illustrations of Japanese torture in Formosa are too sickening to be reproduced.

Mr. Pooley safely concludes that Japan can never be successful as a colonial force, as the very principle of her colonial administration is wrong and immoral. The present conditions in Korea and Formosa are so shrouded in mystery that I have no responsible evidence to judge the statements of Mr. Pooly. I read in Mr. Putnam Weale's book, the "Fight for the Republic in China," that Japanese administration in Korea is improving the country.

If the statements made by Mr. Pooley are correct then we can say with him, "Count Okuma might well forget the three hundred millions in India and think of the three millions in Formosa groaning under Japanese oppression."

It is evident that in spite of what Mr. Pooley has written Japan has got many virtues and the reader must not run away with the conclusion that Japan is only a spoilt child of Asia. It is strange that the author of "Japan at the Cross Roads" has nothing to say about Japanese art, poetry, Bushido, hospitality, etc.

H. P. SHASTRI.

*** Although a "review" of Mr. Pooley's book has already appeared, we believe readers will be none the less interested in Mr. Shastri's article. —Ed. M. R.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

June 13, 1918, Cause No. 635; U. S. v. Gustav Feuerbach; stipulation.

" 14, 1918, Cause No. 642; Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; plaintiff's Praecipe for execution.

" 14, 1918, Cause No. 643; Heiman & Co. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; plaintiff's Praecipe for execution.

" 14, 1918, Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky, A. Milikorsky v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; petition.

" 14, 1918, Cause No. 562; In re W. A. P. Martin's Will; deposition.

June 14, 1918, Cause No. 473; In re James N. Jameson's Will; petition and order.

TAHMI HASHIMOTO CAVANAGH vs. SALTER D. WORDEN,
(Filed June 13, 1914)

SYLLABUS

1. **Marriage:** *Solemnization: Presumption.* Under the maxim *semper praesumitur pro matrimonio* a plaintiff who admits the performance of a marriage ceremony to which she was a party has more than the usual burden to prove an averment that she "refused to give her consent" thereto.

2.—: Such burden is not met where all the witnesses present except plaintiff contradict her statement that she answered "no" to the clergyman's questions.

3.—: *Implied consent* and acquiescence by silence during such a ceremony will suffice.

4. **Divorce:** *Jurisdiction: Grounds.* Since the decision of the Court of Appeals recognizing as in force here all pertinent acts of Congress, legislation prescribing the usual grounds for divorce is not lacking and the jurisdiction to grant such relief is complete.

5.—: *Desertion* as a ground for divorce occurs where either spouse continuously refuses without justification to live with the other.

6.—: *Effect.* Whether this court may, in a proper case, decree a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* on the ground of desertion or cruelty *quaere*; the case in judgment held to warrant no more than a divorce *a mensa et thoro*.

Joseph W. Rice, Esq., for complainant.
Cecil R. Holcomb, Esq., for respondent.

LOBINGIER, J.;

This is a bill for the annulment of a marriage between plaintiff and defendant conceded to have been formally solemnized. After alleging threats on the part of defendant to induce her to consent, plaintiff avers further

> "that the clergyman then attempted to proceed with the marriage ceremony and did so proceed, but that the plaintiff refused to give her consent, and refused to plight and give her vows, and refused to participate in said ceremony; that nevertheless the plaintiff and the defendant were by said priest pronounced to be husband and wife."

In his answer,

> "Defendant denies that he did alarm and or frighten her or that she the plaintiff refused to give her vows or refused to participate in said ceremony."

In ruling upon the demurrer (order of April 18, 1914) we have found that this court has jurisdiction to grant the relief prayed for. We have now to determine whether, upon the issue thus raised, plaintiff has made a case which entitles her to such relief.

Obviously the burden which rests upon every plaintiff to prove all material averments is here increased by reason of the time honored maxim *semper praesumitur pro matrimonio*. It being conceded that a marriage ceremony actually took place plaintiff must show by a preponderance of the evidence that she, as she alleges, "refused to give her consent."

She herself testifies indeed that when the clergyman asked her the usual question whether she took the defendant as her husband she said "no"; but she is the only witness called by either side who so testifies. Of the remaining witnesses who testified on this point three are positive that plaintiff said "yes" in response to said question. The other witness, the officiating clergyman, says that plaintiff did not respond to the question; but as the others, or some of them, appear to have stood nearer to the plaintiff than the clergyman himself this may have meant merely a failure on his part to hear her say "no" and that he understood her to acquiesce, which would naturally be the case or he would never have proceeded with the ceremony.

Now we certainly cannot say under this state of the testimony that plaintiff has met the burden which the law imposes upon her of proving "that she refused to give her consent." The case therefore does not fall within the rule of the authority cited by plaintiff's counsel where the other witnesses and the surrounding circumstances "corroborated the testimony of the defendant that she never consented to the marriage." [1] Even where the evidence in support of the marriage was less pronounced than here it was upheld [2] and if we were to accept the clergyman's understanding that the plaintiff, while not responding in the affirmative, offered no objection to proceeding after the ceremony was once commenced the result would be the same. For it is also an ancient maxim that "silence gives consent." This, indeed, is recognized in the very authority cited by plaintiff's counsel where it is stated:

> "To constitute a valid marriage it must be entered into with the consent and agreement of both parties freely and intelligently given, which may be expressed either verbally or in writing or *implied from the acts of the parties or the ceremony performed*" [3]

We do not think either that this question of consent can be determined from the circumstances which preceded or followed the ceremony. The question is, Did plaintiff consent, overtly or by implication, during the ceremony? If she did it is not material whether she had been unwilling previously or whether she afterward repented, as she seems to have done. That she "refused to give her consent" during the ceremony and at the crucial point in the whole proceeding remains, we must find, wholly unproven.

Finally we do not think the evidence sufficient to support plaintiff's further allegation

> "that she then refused and has ever since invariably, unwaveringly and continuously refused to allow cohabitation and has never in fact lived or cohabited with said defendant."

Here again the burden rests upon her and, while this is a fact necessarily known only to her and the defendant, he is even more positive in affirming such cohabitation, immediately following the marriage, than she is in denying it. We cannot assume that defendant is a less credible witness on this point than plaintiff. At least the testimony is evenly balanced; it does not preponderate in plaintiff's favor as it must in order that she may meet the burden of proof.

II

Defendant's answer, which also contains in effect a cross-bill, avers

> "that plaintiff refused to accept and live with defendant according to his means to provide for her and deserted him,"

and there is also a long averment of cruelty on the part of plaintiff in making various charges against the defendant and upon these two averments the bill prays

> "that the defendant be adjudged and decreed divorced from the plaintiff."

It is settled that such relief may be granted upon a crossbill even where, as here, the prayer of the original bill is for annulment[4] and the question becomes one of jurisdiction. The American Consular Courts in China, to whose former extensive jurisdiction this Court has largely succeeded, not infrequently granted divorces. Instances are recorded of such decrees by Consular Judges at Newchwang in 1894[5] at Shanghai in 1902[6] and at Tientsin. Probably there were many others which have not found their way into the books; for as early as 1864 Minister Burlingame, in framing Regulations[7] for the Consular Courts, included a number of sections (46-52) on "Divorce." It is true that these do not expressly assume to confer jurisdiction (they rather assume its pre-existence); but the fact that such jurisdiction was exercised over so long a period, and that the marital status and even legitimacy of Americans yet living may depend thereon, must give us pause in questioning that jurisdiction now. It might have been upheld under the general grant of equity powers[8] for authority is not wanting for the doctrine that such a grant includes divorce.[9]

In an earlier decision of this court [10] such relief was denied mainly on the ground that

> "the Minister has not issued regulations prescribing grounds on which divorce or judicial separation shall be granted."

But the subsequent announcement of the Court of Appeals [11] that Congressional legislation, tho enacted originally for another locality, is to be applied here when the subject is not otherwise provided for, supplies that defect. For Congress has prescribed "grounds" on which divorce or judicial separation shall be granted in both Alaska [12] and the District of Columbia. [13]

And not only are the grounds prescribed but the jurisdiction itself is expressly conferred upon Courts which, by virtue of the extension, must include this Court, tho not the Consular Courts whose civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed five hundred dollars, while divorce cases involve a status whose pecuniary value cannot be estimated. [14]

III

Having found that such jurisdiction exists we may now inquire whether the facts in this case call for its exercise. We have seen that defendant in his cross-bill alleges desertion on the part of the plaintiff. This is in effect also alleged by plaintiff in her averment

> "that she then refused and has ever since invariably, unwaveringly and continuously refused to allow cohabitation and has never in fact lived or cohabited with said defendant."

In fact plaintiff has made no concealment of her fixed resolution not to live with defendant and, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, plaintiff told her that she had sent defendant away. This action

1. Roszel v. Roszel, 73 Mich., 133, 40 N. W., 858, 16 Am. State Rep., 569.
2. Martinez v. Tan, 12 Philippine, 731. Cf. Hilton v. Roylance, 25 Utah, 129, 69 Pac., 860, 58 L. R. A., 723; 95 Am. State Rep, 821.
3. 26 Cyc., 833.
4. Wadsworth v. Wadsworth, 81 Cal. 182, where the decisions, especially those of the ecclesiastical courts, are reviewed at length.
5. Moore, International Law Digest, III, 459; U. S. Foreign Relations (1894) 139.
6. North China Herald, LXIX, 1138, 1194.
7. Hinckley, American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient, 230.
8. 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 179, Sec. 4; U. S. Rev. Stats. Sec. 4086. Cf. Act of June 30, 1906, creating this court, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, Part I, 814, Sec. 4.
9. "It is therefore not surprising that this court should have uniformly regarded actions of divorce as 'cases in equity.'" Sharon v. Sharon, 87 Cal., 193.
   "Divorce causes belong to Chancery jurisdiction." In re Christensen, 17 Utah, 412; 53 Pac., 1003; 70 Am. State Rep., 794; 41 L. A. R., 504.
   It is true that a different rule prevails in New York (Griffin v. Griffin, 47 N. Y., 134) but this seems inconsistent with the reasoning of Chancellor Kent in the earlier case of Wightman v. Wightman, 4 Johns. Ch., 343.
10. McDermid v. McDermid, March 18, 1907.
11. Biddle v. United States, 156 Fed. 759.
12. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, 408; Alaska Compiled Laws, Sec. 1302 (1900).
13. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 966; Dist. Columbia Code (1901), Sec. 966.
14. Heatherwick v. Heatherwick, 32 Ill, 73; Clemons v. Helehan, 52 Neb. 287, 72 N. W. 270

and this refusal on the part of plaintiff to live with defendant constitutes in law desertion which, as defined by a work of recognized authority, [15]

> "consists in the voluntary separation of one spouse from the other, for the prescribed time, without the latter's consent, without justification, and with the intention of not returning".

Of the two Acts of Congress above cited prescribing grounds for divorce, that relating to the District of Columbia, as the latest expression of legislative opinion, will naturally be applied here if the two are in conflict. [16] It provides

> "that legal separation from bed and board may be granted for drunkenness, cruelty, or desertion." [17]

It fixes no time, however, during which the separation must continue. In the case at bar it began a few days after the marriage ceremony and continued uninterruptedly up to the time of the trial and presumably until the present date. On the showing made, therefore, we must find that defendant has established his alleged ground of desertion and it is not necessary to consider whether he has also proved his second alleged ground of cruelty since either ground will entitle him to relief.

IV

The only remaining question is whether defendant is entitled to the full relief prayed for, viz; absolute divorce. For either of the grounds alleged the provision last quoted authorizes only "legal separation from bed and board." In the Consular Court Regulations already mentioned and promulgated by the American Minister under the express authority of Congress [18] it is provided that

> "Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be remarried to each other." [19]

Whether this clause would be sufficient, in a proper case, to authorize this court to grant an absolute divorce for either of the grounds here alleged is a question which we prefer to leave open until such case arises. Assuming that we have power to grant such relief this would in any case include the lesser one of legal separation or divorce *a mensa et thoro*.

We cannot think that the testimony here presented would justify us in rendering such a decree as would enable either of the parties to remarry. There is evidence in the record, uncontradicted, of statements on the part of each as to the motive for entering into this particular marriage which in our judgment discloses the lack of a proper conception of, or attitude toward, the marriage relation; and as it was a second experiment with each we think the interests of society will best be subserved by leaving them hereafter to remain single.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that the prayer of plaintiff's bill be denied and that defendant be, and he hereby is, granted a divorce *a mensa et thoro* from plaintiff and that a legal separation between plaintiff and defendant be and the same is hereby decreed but that neither party be authorized to remarry.

Exercising the discretion conferred by law [20] there will be no allowance of costs to either party.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

15. 14 Cyc., 611.
16. 36 Cyc., 1130.
17. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 966.
18. Act of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch 179, Sec. 4; U. S. Rev. Stats., Sec. 4086.
19. Consular Court Regulations for China, Sec. 51.
20. U. S. Rev Stats. sec. 860.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

WILHELMINA CORREA HAWLLEY, Plaintiff.
vs.
EDWARD D. HAWLLEY, Defendant.

Cause No. 658
Civil No. 214
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed May 31, 1918.
WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN
Acting Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States Court for China,——
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons to answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant——

EDWARD D. HAWLLEY,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL)

Witness the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 31st day of May, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

First publication, June 8, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EMMA B. THOMPSON, Deceased.

Cause No. 637
Special Proceeding No. 236
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 2, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY THOMPSON STEPHENS
Administratrix,
c/o American Consul,
Chefoo, China.

June 1, 1918.